

Acres of "Wash-Lines" Where Cotton, Long Soaked in Waters of Mississippi Valley Flood, Is Drying as Salvage Experiment



Drying 25,000 Bales of Cotton at Greenville, Miss., in the Attempt to Salvage the "King of the South" Damaged by Its 12 Weeks' Immersion in the Waters of the Mississippi Flood.

REICH TO GET FREEDOM FROM SUPERVISION

Seymour Parker Gilbert Makes This Declaration in Third Annual Report

GERMAN LIABILITIES TO BE FIXED FIGURE

France Would Then Be Compelled to Determine Amount of Its War Debts

By Cable From Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Dec. 17.—Germany must know what its total reparations liabilities are and be given a free hand in paying them without foreign assistance or supervision. This outstanding statement of Seymour Parker Gilbert's third annual report as agent-general for reparations payments under the Dawes plan, which was submitted here to the Reparations Commission and handed simultaneously to the German Government, has created a profound impression in France. It affects France immediately because reparations and interrelated debts are regarded as bound up together and France therefore faces the problem of determining its war debt obligations with the fixation of Germany's ultimate liabilities.

Mr. Gilbert does not call for an abrupt declaration of Germany's total obligations. He does, however, say that as time goes on and practical experience accumulates it becomes clearer that neither the reparations problem nor other problems depending upon it will be finally solved until Germany has been given a definite task to perform on its own responsibility without foreign supervision and without transfer protection.

Chief Lesson Learned

This he calls the principal lesson drawn from the last three years and adds that it should be constantly in the minds of all concerned, as the execution of the Dawes plan continues unfolding.

The coming months are months of supreme testing. The time is not ripe yet for shelving the Dawes plan, but the present system of transfer protection operating through the activities of the transfer committee, Mr. Gilbert notes, tends to save German public authorities from some of the consequences of their actions. On the other hand the uncertainty of the total amount of its reparations liabilities tends everywhere in Germany to diminish the normal incentive to do things and to carry through reforms that would clearly be in the country's interests. He believes that further experiences are still needed before it will be possible to form the necessary judgments, but "confidence in a general sense is all-

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Cotton Soaked in Flood Waters for 12 Weeks Is Being Salvaged

Damaged "King of the South," Totaling 28,000 Bales, Hung Up to Dry Like Monday Morning Washing at Greenville, Miss.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, Miss.—Layers of salvaged cotton, hung up to dry much like the Monday morning washing, covering a 70-acre tract on Greenville's easterly outskirts, call attention to one of the outstanding and perhaps most interesting of business operations resulting from the Mississippi River flood in this section of the State.

Twenty-eight thousand bales of cotton, so damaged by water they were considered unfit to be marketed through the usual channels, are being reclaimed by the Greenville Cotton Pickery, as the industry is called. As the visitor glances over the long lines of creamy white cotton—not exactly snowy after its long bath—he marvels at the stability of this fine, fleecy staple, seemingly so fragile, yet which stood 12 weeks in the muddy water, and is now being sunned, aired and dried, but which is still worth so much effort, time and money to salvage and spin.

Cotton Is Still King

What other crop of any significance would stand so much weathering? Small wonder cotton is still king in the South.

Three-fourths of this cotton was owned by the Long Staple Cotton Growers' Association and was fully insured; approximately 3000 more bales, owned by various cotton firms, were also insured; the remainder was owned by individuals who suffered heavy loss. The cotton was bought by the Surplus Mercantile Company of New York City, which, in conjunction with the Lee Textile Company of Boston, Mass., is handling the entire lot.

Frank Lewis of Fall River, Mass.,

Once Upon a Time New England Had Nine-Inch Oysters

Elephants With Overcoats, and "Echippuses" and—at Least, So They Say

The serene plateaux, and hillsides of New England were once the grazing place of stupendous elephants with hairy overcoats, though that sounds improbable enough now in the light of contemporary apparel of elephants, and the musk-ox roamed along the valleys of the Connecticut River, according to Dr. Hervey W. Shimer, Professor of Paleontology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who has recently been investigating the geological history of some parts of Massachusetts.

More than 3000 years ago, Dr. Shimer found, the climate of Massachusetts was as warm as it is off the coast of Virginia at present, basing his conclusion upon the presence of marine shells, including oysters nine inches long which have been dug up from the old muds beneath Boston.

In the Tertiary period the "Echippus" ancestor of the modern horse and only about a foot high, was found in New England, with camels and various kinds of rhinoceros. No clue is given as to how, in the interim, the camel skipper to Egypt to be seen about New England no more.

EGYPT TO BETTER CHILDHOOD'S STATE

Lady Lloyd's Efforts Extolled by Opposition Press

By Wireless Via Postal Telegraph From Halifax

CAIRO, Dec. 17.—A nation-wide effort to secure better conditions for Egyptian childhood was initiated this week, King Fuad inaugurating a two-day bazaar and fête at the British Residency to raise funds for infant welfare work here. The bazaar, organized by Lady Lloyd, assisted by an influential committee of Egyptian and European ladies of every nationality in Egypt has met with an extraordinarily warm welcome by every section of the community.

The press praises Lady Lloyd's initiative, even the Nationalist papers, politically opposed to the British policy of declaring such benevolent activities, place Egypt under a debt to the British lady who is devoting her efforts to the amelioration of Egyptian child life conditions and that such activities provide the surest path to the mutual good will and understanding Great Britain and Egypt are now seeking.

OKLAHOMA CASE MAY GO BEFORE FEDERAL COURT

Factions Seek Way Out of Judicial Tangle Due to Impeachment Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—How to get Oklahoma's political and judicial tangle before the United States courts for review is the problem now puzzling some of the ablest legal talent in the State and the members of the Senate who wish to bring an early end to the chaos into which the State government has been thrown. The only plan attempted so far has failed. Other solutions are only in the formative stage. Future developments probably will determine the course.

The Senate has named a committee composed of its presiding officer and three others to represent the Senate court of impeachment before any

Who Will Be Chosen in 1928?

Presenting a series of character sketches of men who have been mentioned in connection with the nomination for President of the United States. Inclusion of an individual in the series does not imply that he aspires to the office.

8—ALBERT C. RITCHIE



Breaker of Precedents in Maryland Is Staunch Believer in States' Rights—Takes Practical View of Minority Party's Situation

By J. FREDERICK ESSARY, Washington Correspondent, the Baltimore Sun

IT WAS NO political accident that Albert C. Ritchie should have broken all precedents by achieving re-election as Governor of Maryland in 1923, nor was it a political phenomenon that he should compound the fracture by achieving a third term in 1928. True it is that for nearly a century—since 1835, to be specific, when they began electing their governors by popular vote—Marylanders regarded a four-year tenure of the governorship not only as sufficient honor for any citizen, but as affording ample opportunity for signal service to the State. This conviction was almost universal and, as time went on, the tradition against a second term assumed all the authority of unwritten law. So much so that no Democratic Governor before Ritchie was ever nominated to succeed himself and the only Republican Governor to be renominated went down to defeat.

But the rule did not hold against Ritchie. Not only did he smash it once but if he serves his full time the smasher will have been chief magistrate of his State 11 years, almost, if not quite a new record in these United States. He might have

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

Legislators Give Back Pay for Flood Session

By The Associated Press

Concord, N. H. FIVE members of the New Hampshire Legislature have returned all or portions of their salaries and expenses received in connection with the special session of the New Hampshire General Court to consider flood relief measures, it was announced at the State House. The legislators are Edwin P. Jones, E. H. Carlin, William Trickey, John G. Marston and Eliot A. Carter. Some of this group sent back their per diem pay of three dollars, while others refused payment of traveling expenses.

NEW ENGLAND'S VIEWS DEFINED BY LEGISLATORS

Council of States Hears Discussion of Issues Now Before Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—National rather than local questions and projects form the interests of New England in legislation at the present session of Congress, according to a symposium of opinions from New England members of Congress presented at the quarterly meeting of the New England Council.

Tax reduction and flood relief are the two subjects mentioned most frequently by New England's Senators and Representatives. John Q. Tilson, Representative from Connecticut, and Republican floor leader, said, "It is of vital concern to New England, as well as to all other parts of the country, that the present tax reduction bill should be moderate and conservative. It is best that reductions in taxation, as well as changes in every other governmental activity, should be made gradually so that after each action has been taken we may observe the effect of what has been done."

Stability a Vital Need "The principal need of all industries," he commented, "is stability," and he advised against "too rapid changes in governmental policies," among them the tariff.

Insistence that a study be made of New England flood problems similar to the army engineers' studies of the Mississippi valley was voiced by George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire. He also urged recognition of staple New England agricultural products in any farm relief measure adopted.

Active interest in the development of an American merchant marine and of foreign trade was expressed by several Representatives from Massachusetts and New Hampshire, while David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, urged adjustment of shipping rates to restore to New England ports their natural advantage in competition with Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Promotion of Aviation

Interest in farm relief legislation to see that such measures do not make food prices unreasonable in the East and in railroad transportation rates with the same object was mentioned. Other subjects were the Alien Property bill, expansion of power companies, promotion of commercial aviation, consolidation of railroads, motor bus control, highway improvement and completion of the Cape Cod Canal purchase.

Among speakers at the Council session, E. G. Buckland, vice-president of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company, stressed the necessity for co-operation between the New England states with regard to interchange of power for industrial use. He also urged that these states should promote manufacture of airplanes and airplane parts, utilizing their skilled labor which is noted for exactness of work in tool making.

CHICAGO TO CONSIDER TWO-DECKER STREETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A \$20,000 survey of the feasibility of double-decked streets for downtown Chicago has been approved by the Finance Committee of the Chicago City Council. The survey would provide for an engineer and staff to investigate the proposal thoroughly. The Finance Committee will include this appropriation in its 1928 budget recommendation.

Defense of Democratic Ideals Assigned to Nation's Colleges

Cornell President Finds Challenge in "Quirks" in Governmental System—Reports Universities Nearer to Meeting Demands of Practical Activity

By The Associated Press

To the American colleges and universities—with their ability of turning out citizens fit to assume the responsibility of democratic citizenship—lies a large part of the responsibility for meeting the challenge that is being flung at democratic government, declared Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of Cornell University. He pointed to present day Italy, and to certain "quirks" in the governmental system of the United States as pertinent examples of this challenge.

In an interview, prior to addressing members of the University Club of Boston on educational questions, Dr. Farrand turned first to the criticisms that are being directed against the educational system, criticisms which are usually made in general terms, such as that there is "something wrong." Then pressed, he said, the critics will say that "the colleges and universities do not adequately prepare American youth for the demands of life."

Definition of "Adequate"

"Everyone will admit this," he went on. "The term 'adequate' is too large. But while the situation is not perfect, neither is it bad. There is a tremendous merit and a great amount of good in the educational system of the United States—not only intrinsically, but in regard to meeting the demands of life. It is better than it has ever been before."

"The astonishing increase in the number of applications for admission to colleges in recent years has brought about the necessity of limiting numbers. It brought up the need of selection, so that today a student is taken in not entirely because of his intellectual equipment or the marks he attained in preparatory school, but also upon his character and those other personal traits that go toward the make-up of a good citizen."

"Today more than ever before the duty of the college is seen in the turning out of well-rounded men and women of the world, who are capable of accepting the responsibility of citizenship. There has been much progress toward this, and never before has there been a more promising group than is now in the college and university—never has the level been higher."

Aiding Exceptional Student

Emphasizing one of the major improvements that is now taking place in American education Dr. Farrand said: "There has been a movement toward mass production in the American college, resulting in a tendency to penalize the more gifted student for the benefit of the average by making standards lower than could well be attained by the former. There is now a real movement to afford more opportunity to the exceptional student in the better institutions."

"After all," he said, "what we want is to turn out men, not with a mass of information, but with the ability to think and a sound basis on which to form their judgments."

Toward the attainment of this end

MR. HILLES INDORSES COOLIDGE 'DRAFTING'

Finds Demand That President Be Renominated

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Charles D. Hilles, vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee, believes President Coolidge should allow himself to be renominated.

Speaking at a dinner of Republican state leaders here, Mr. Hilles reversed his former statements by coming out outspokenly in favor of renomination of the President.

Previously Mr. Hilles had been inclined to accept the declaration of the President as final, and had so announced his attitude in August, after the executive's original announcement, and again last week after the meeting of the Republican National Committee in Washington.

Admitting in his address that he believed President Coolidge to be sincere in his "do not choose to run" pronouncement of Aug. 2, Mr. Hilles commented in part:

"But suppose that the national convention chooses that he shall run. What is there to prevent a man from receiving renomination? What can deter any man or woman in the State of New York from expressing a preference for him? I think all of us would like to see him the head of our national ticket."

TARIFF CHANGE CALLED UNWISE BY MR. JARDINE

Would Harm Farmer Rather Than Aid Him, Says Secretary of Agriculture

ANALYZES SITUATION BEFORE REPUBLICANS

Believes Soil to Displace Industry for First Call in Protective Field

NEW YORK (AP)—A change in the American protective tariff would harm the farmer more than it would aid him, W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, told the Republican Club here.

"The time is approaching," he said, "when tariff protection will be more important to agriculture than to industry in this country, since agriculture is becoming less, and industry more dependent on foreign markets."

Agricultural products, he declared, have been for many years a diminishing part of America's exports, and agricultural exports are becoming a diminishing percentage of the country's total domestic production in agriculture.

Shows Need for Protection

The total value of agricultural exports increased 122 per cent for the period 1900-1904 to the period 1922-1926, he said, while the value of all other exports increased 333 per cent. "Since agriculture is becoming less an industry more dependent on the foreign market," said Mr. Jardine, "it is becoming increasingly important to agriculture that protection should be maintained against foreign competition in our markets."

"Those who, unthinkingly, or in a spirit of political revenge, would wreck our protective system in the alleged interest of agriculture, should stop to think what it would really mean. Competition of foreign agricultural products in our markets would be keenly felt by our farmers and agriculture would surely suffer with the rest because of that instability of commercial relations which tariff changes would create."

America, Free Trade Market

Another factor essential to a fair appraisal of the tariff policy in its relation to agriculture, he said, is that the United States today is the world's largest free trade market. He pointed out that in this country there are no trade barriers such as exist in Europe.

"In addition to commercial freedom," he asserted, "we need stability of commercial relations. This we shall achieve in proportion as we learn to control changes which would tend to the mutual advantage of all economic groups."

"The tariff, I believe, has done much to maintain commercial confidence and a fair degree of business stability in this country in recent years. This I am confident, is so important to any effect which the tariff has, or may have, on the price of this, or that commodity, must not be thought of as comprising the whole tariff question. Any changes in our tariff system which would throw into disorder our commercial relations, could not help our agriculture."

PRUDENTIAL CONCERN INVESTS IN PALESTINE

Company Puts \$250,000 Into the Electric Corporation

By Wireless Via Postal Telegraph From Halifax

JERUSALEM, Dec. 17.—The Prudential Insurance Company of England is investing £250,000 in the Palestine Electric Corporation with a British Government guarantee given under the Trade Facilities Act on the condition that Mr. Rutenberg signs a trust pledging the whole enterprise and buys all the necessary machinery in England.

Mr. Rutenberg is proceeding to London in a fortnight to complete the formalities. Grave concern is felt in Jewish circles here, apprehending that the control of outside capital is bound to prejudice the outstanding concession the Jews obtained, since the Zionist régime would be in a position to control the enterprise.

They resent, also, that the \$750,000 raised in America and earmarked for the Jordan project, held by a Jewish group in New York, was not made available for the Rutenberg scheme because of the severe conditions attached, forcing Mr. Rutenberg to turn to the British Government for assistance under severer terms.



Unofficial Observers

GEORGE ADE told how the small town native repaired to the village station as often as the train was due to see that it got in and out satisfactorily. However, that's well known, but to know that the New Yorker does the same thing is unusually interesting. Read about it

Monday

CABLE RECORDS FAIL TO SUPPORT HEARST CHARGES

Companies Say Alleged Messages Were Not Received—Inquiry Continues

WASHINGTON—Officials of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies, responding to subpoenas, informed the special Senate committee investigating alleged Mexican documents published by the Hearst newspapers that their files contained no record of either the telegrams alleged to have been sent or the large sums of money the alleged documents purported to show were ordered transmitted from Mexico City to New York for payment to United States Senators.

In order to make an exhaustive search of the files, the committee directed J. E. Bresnahan, office manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to have the books of the treasurer and accountant of the company examined to ascertain if the sums of money alleged to have been sent from Mexico City were transmitted or if on the days alleged the messages were sent any were actually dispatched from Mexico City to Arturo Elias, Mexican consul-general in New York City.

Find No Trace of Messages
Thomas P. Dowd, superintendent of the Postal Telegraph Company, advised the committee that his company had no record of any messages having been sent or received between the alleged parties on the days in question and that his company did not transfer money to the United States from Mexico. R. J. Hewitt, manager of the All-American Cable Company, gave the same information to the committee.

The testimony of the telegraph officials that their files showed no such communications or money transfers as is alleged in the documents published is considered the most important evidence so far uncovered by the committee on the question of the authenticity of the purported official records, which Hearst witnesses concede were obtained by theft and bribery.

The testimony of the telegraph companies was obtained by the committee with the full approval and co-operation of the Mexican Government. Mr. Elias, when he appeared as a witness before the committee, urged it to subpoena not only the telegraph companies, but likewise the accounts of the banks with which he and the Mexican Government did business. Information from the banks, it is understood, will be submitted to the committee within a few days.

Old Telegrams Destroyed
Among the 70-odd documents submitted to the committee by William R. Hearst, publisher, as the originals of those appearing in his papers, were numerous telegrams. Many of these are dated during 1926. Mr. Bresnahan informed the committee that his company's files for this period had been destroyed at the time-limit fixed for their retention had expired. There are various time limits, he added, that for the destroyed messages being only one year, indicating that they were not of great importance.

Messages for 1927 were available, however, and among these the Western Union had no record of those alleged to have been sent. According to one of the alleged telegrams submitted by Mr. Hearst as having been taken by his representatives from Señor Elias's office in New York City, the Mexican Foreign Office queries Señor Elias for some confidential information concerning Dwight Morrow, now American Ambassador to Mexico. The message was on a Western Union form, dated Sept. 12, 1927, and was signed "Estrada."

Mr. Bresnahan said that no such message was transmitted by his company. Several messages that were received by Señor Elias from Mexico

City on that day had nothing to do with Mr. Morrow or other American governmental activities, and related to other matters entirely. They were signed by "Gonzales" and "Pani."

Agent Recalled
Miguel Avila, the American-born Mexican who was the Hearst agent in procuring the alleged documents and who received the \$16,000 that it was testified was paid by him to the Mexican clerks from whom it is claimed he got the papers, was again recalled by the committee for cross-examination.

He had previously testified that he had paid two Mexican clerks, in San Antonio, Tex., the sum of \$12,000 in American bills of \$5, \$10 and \$20 denominations, mostly the latter. Asked at that time how large a package the bills made he answered, "About three inches."

Queried again today about the matter he replied, "Three or four inches, about four inches." The bills he said were mostly \$20 bills, all there were some fives and tens, and all of them were old.

"Don't you know," demanded Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, a member of the committee, "that a \$12,000 package of only \$20 bills would be over a foot high?" The witness made no reply. He was excused for the time and directed to remain in attendance.

David Reid (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee, indicated that the activities of Señor Avila, and those of John Case, the Hearst reporter, who worked with him in obtaining the documents and who wrote the stories that appeared in the Hearst newspapers, were being investigated by the Department of Justice.

Language to Be Tested
He said that he has asked for the assistance of Secret Service operators. Both Mr. Avila and Mr. Case were required by the committee to dictate certain form messages in English and Spanish to language experts who have been called in by the committee. These samples are to be compared with the language used in the alleged documents.

It is also known that the committee has been informed by Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, one of the four Senators alleged in the documents to have been sent to receive money from the Mexican Government, that several years ago, Mr. Case, then the Mexico City correspondent for a Philadelphia newspaper, offered that publication a batch of documents among which were alleged letters to President Calles signed by Mr. La Follette.

The alleged letters were shown to Mr. La Follette at the time by the Philadelphia newspaper, and he pointed out that while the signature was so nearly like his that he could not tell the difference between it and his own, the letter was on the stationery of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, of which he was not a member. This discrepancy resulted in the rejection of the entire group of papers.

STRESEMANN PAYS
TRIBUTE TO LEAGUE

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—A high tribute was paid to the League of Nations by Dr. Gustav Stresemann in a speech at Königsberg, when he declared that the League of Nations had fulfilled its mission which is to "balance opposing interests in a just and neutral manner—a most fortunate way—as in the case of the Polish-Lithuanian conflict." A final settlement has not yet been reached, he added, but everything that could and should be done in the present circumstances for preserving peaceful development and excluding the dangers threatening the peace of eastern Europe had been accomplished.

This is one of the few occasions on which a prominent German has spoken of the justice of the League, and, therefore, Dr. Stresemann's speech is especially noteworthy.

Gift Suggestions

Hosiery—Negligees—Scarves—Garters—Umbrellas—Handkerchiefs—Slippers

BROWN'S

156 Massachusetts Ave., Boston (Next to Waters, Inc.)

Help the Salvation Army Give Christmas Dinners to 15,000

ABOUT 15,000 men, women, and children in Greater Boston look to the Salvation Army for their Christmas dinners. Not having the means to provide special dinners for themselves, they appreciate this opportunity to have a bit of holiday happiness. With your financial support combined with that of others, we shall not need to turn away any who come to our doors.

SEND CONTRIBUTIONS TO

COLONEL STEPHEN MARSHALL
Commanding New England Forces

SALVATION ARMY

8 East Brookline Street, Boston

REICH TO GET MORE FREEDOM

(Continued from Page 1)

ready restored and proof of it is present."

In Mr. Gilbert's October memorandum to the German Government the warning was issued of overborrowing and its financial and municipal extravagance. Mr. Gilbert in his report accepts the Government's assurances of restricting these tendencies, and records that "some measures of financial reform have already been taken."

Practical Results Needed
However, the real answer, says the agent-general, depends on the practical results that follow and on the extent to which Germany succeeds in reversing the past movement of overspending. Germany is being given its chance, and Mr. Gilbert has sounded the dawn of the end of foreign control over German finances, for he states the test of German sincerity is relatively a simple one, and "it will soon be apparent from the course of public expenditure and borrowing whether or not real reforms have been accomplished."

Mr. Gilbert's report runs to 172 pages and its chief findings may be summarized as follows:

1. Germany has loyally paid its debts punctually and entirely to date—in the third annuity year approximately 1,500,000,000 gold marks were delivered to 111 countries.
2. Continuation of the friendly co-operation between the German Government and those charged with carrying out the Dawes plan is emphasized.
3. It is unequivocally stated that by reason of Article 243 of the Versailles Treaty, reparation payments take precedence over any loans contracted by German states or municipalities.
4. It is made clear that while Germany should drop unproductive borrowing, nevertheless foreign credit will still be needed for sometime to come to assist in the process of reconstruction.
5. While unemployment is slightly less than a year ago, and industries are more active than any time since stabilization, this development is mainly related to the domestic market and not to foreign trade.

Germans Welcome Idea of Possible Revision of the Dawes Scheme

BY WIRELESS VIA POSTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HAVRE

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—Of the entire report on the third Dawes year just published by Parker Gilbert, Agent-General of Reparations, his concluding sentence attracts practically the entire interest here, in which he declares the reparation problem will not be solved until Germany has been given a definite task to perform, that is, until the total sum of reparations is fixed and that it should fulfill this task on its own responsibility without foreign supervision and transfer protection.

Mr. Gilbert describes this conclusion as the principal lesson to be drawn from the past three years. The fact that the agent-general for the first time has officially declared that the day is approaching when this step might be taken, in other

words that the Dawes Pact will be revised—at least this is the German interpretation of his words—is greatly welcomed here, although in some quarters protests already have been raised against the removal of the protection offered by the transfer clause, even if this abolishes the foreign supervision of German finances.

Removal of Protection

In one of the preceding paragraphs, Mr. Gilbert intimates why this protection should be removed, because, as he says, it tends to save the German authorities from some of the consequences of their own actions. This inference, however, is treated with lightness here. The Germans are also apt to overlook that Mr. Gilbert does not speak of this revision as a certainty, for he specially declares the Dawes plan is still in its testing period and that further experience is needed before it is possible to form a necessary judgment.

Until then, however, the Reich must assist in making transfer payments by keeping its financial house in order, he declares. He admits that a distinction is made in the Dawes pact between internal payments and transfer, stressed so much in Germany as "one of the underlying compulsion" of the experts plan, but three years of practical experience has shown, he adds, that there is always a danger of overemphasizing this distinction; in fact these two problems in his opinion are closely interrelated.

Admonition Repeated

Mr. Gilbert, therefore, repeats the admonition contained in his first letter to the Minister of Finance that the Reich should permit the plan to have a fair test, and while the test is in progress should not introduce confusion in the Reich's finances by overborrowing or over-spending for this "remains the only basis on which it is possible to carry on the protected system of reparation transfers contemplated by the plan."

Mr. Gilbert then examines the question whether the Reich is paying consideration to his recent admonitions, and arrives at the conclusion that the Government, apart from making solemn promises to curtail its expenses, has also taken the first few steps in this direction, but "the real answer depends on the practical results that follow."

Mr. Gilbert very carefully examines the entire question of Germany's finances in his report. He draws attention to the fact that although the revenues of the ordinary budget of the present financial year promise to exceed the estimates by 350,000,000 marks and the expenses in the ordinary budget will be about 200,000,000 marks below budget figures, the Reich will nevertheless bring a smaller balance forward into next year than last year, for the apparent surplus of 500,000,000 marks is immediately consumed by new expenses for which authorization is still pending and which are so high that 260,000,000 marks must be taken from the Reich's reserves in order to help cover them.

Sources of Revenue

On the other hand, considerable improvement is noticeable in the draft of next year's budget. First of all, no new borrowing whatever is authorized. This, in Mr. Gilbert's opinion, may mean the turning point of the Reich's financial administration whereby the fact cannot be overlooked that such borrowing any longer would be impossible owing to the tense money market.

Secondly, the expenditure of the

extraordinary budget has been lowered. The most impressive thing about Germany's financial situation, Mr. Gilbert says, is the vitality of the sources of revenues; but he warns Germany not to overrate this for under present conditions there remains a much diminished margin of safety in this direction and he therefore once more urges better control of expenses.

All public authorities, however, he continues, not merely the Reich, must maintain a sound financial position, meaning the federal states and communities. A speedy revision of the system of transferring a part of the Reich's money to these bodies is paramount for the welfare of the Reich, he declares, especially since more than 50 per cent of the Reich's revenues are turned over to the states and communities.

He welcomes the fact that the Reich has taken the leadership in this matter, as he suggested, by inviting a states' conference on the financial situation to be held in Berlin next month. In his recent letter to the Minister of Finance Mr. Gilbert startled Germans by the frank statement that the Reich must aid in making the transfer of payments to the reparation creditors, which is wholly in contrast to the opinion held here previously.

In the report just published, he makes a similarly startling statement, namely that reparation debts enjoy priority over private debts. Of late there has been a tendency in Germany to treat both as equal, even to demand that preference be given to private and state debts, as if Article 243 of the Treaty of Versailles never existed.

Public Opinion Aroused

Mr. Gilbert's reminder therefore greatly aroused public opinion here. One paper writes that he had a recent talk with Raymond Poincaré and that his conception of this matter was dictated more by certain tendencies of thought remanent from the war than by economic considerations. Mr. Gilbert gives the total amount of German capital issue sold abroad in the past three years at 4,400,000,000 marks, of which about a tenth part has been repaid.

Direct loans to states and communities and enterprises related to them have now reached 2,000,000,000 marks and thus somewhat exceeded the loans to private industry. The present fourth Dawes year is of special interest since its annuity includes for the first time an additional 1 per cent amortization of railway bonds and industrial debentures, and since the contributions from railway bonds and industrial debentures and transport tax all reached their standard levels, special precautions have been taken to insure the smooth payment.

Fifth Payments In Full

Already however Mr. Gilbert's thoughts are occupying themselves with payments for the fifth year commencing next October, when the Reich will be making its full payments. Referring to the execution of the Dawes plan in its third year now concluded, Mr. Gilbert declares that it proceeded normally, both as regards reparation payments and transfers. Germany made all its payments, amounting to a total sum of 1,478,000,000 marks loyally and punctually. Transfers amounted that year in the aggregate to 1,382,000,000 marks of which almost 50 per cent made in foreign currencies which is a great improvement.

The friendly wording of the report and its thoroughness are greatly praised here, the wish however being expressed that since Mr.

Gilbert acts as a trustee, not only for the creditor nations but must also insure the correct execution of the plan he should demand of other nations to revise their economic policy, thus enable Germany to increase its exportation which is essential, in German opinion, for the payment of reparations.

BERLIN, Dec. 17 (AP)—In the course of the third annual report of Mr. Gilbert, agent-general of reparations, he says that the countries are credited with the following approximate amounts:

France 747,000,000 marks (about \$174,000,000).
British Empire 307,000,000 marks (about \$73,000,000).
Italy 108,000,000 marks (about \$25,800,000).
Belgium 97,000,000 marks (about \$22,250,000).
Yugoslavia 54,000,000 marks (about \$12,940,000).
Rumania 12,500,000 marks (about \$2,900,000).
Japan 10,000,000 marks (about \$2,300,000).
Portugal 8,000,000 marks (about \$1,920,000).
Greece 4,000,000 marks (about \$960,000).
Poland 304,000 marks (about \$72,960).

United States' Share

The United States' share in the third annuity amounts to about 99,000,000 gold marks, about \$23,760,000, of which 19,000,000 marks are brought forward from the second annuity year. The United States Government has taken in cash transfers of 55,000,000 marks on account of its priority occupation army costs in arrears under Article 243 of the Treaty of Versailles. The balance of 44,000,000 marks cash transfers on account of its 2 1/2 per cent share in the annuity. Substantially the whole remainder of the share due to the United States amounting to slightly more than 40,000,000 gold marks was taken during the year in dollar equivalent under a special agreement with the German Government for regular monthly payments on a basis substantially analogous to the financing of deliveries in kind.

Germany's total payments in cash and deliveries in kind for the three years during which the experts' plan has now been in operation amounted to 3,720,000,000 marks (about \$892,800,000).

SARATOGA MEMORIAL PROPOSED

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill authorizing the erection of a monument on the battle field of Saratoga at a cost of \$100,000 was introduced by James S. Parker (R.), Representative from New York, in the House.

GERMAN PIG IRON

LONDON, Dec. 17.—German pig iron output in November totaled 1,118,335 metric tons, compared with 1,138,337 tons in October. At the end of November, 116 furnaces were in blast, compared with 115 at the end of the preceding month.

OKLAHOMA CASE WILL BE TESTED

(Continued from Page 1)

court to which the question is carried, thereby confirming the belief that some legal action is contemplated.

Conflict of Authority

Conflict of authority between the courts of the State, it is hoped in these circles, may furnish the ground upon which the federal courts will take jurisdiction. The Senate court of impeachment claims it is the highest judicial body in the State. The State Supreme Court admits if it were legally sitting it would be, but the Supreme Court contends the self-convened session of the Legislature is illegal and therefore the Senate court of impeachment is illegally organized and has no power or authority.

Knowing that the federal courts generally decline to assume jurisdiction and interpret state constitutions and laws, one of the state senators, W. C. Fidler of Oklahoma City, arranged to have an individual deprived of his liberty as a result of the conflict in the state judiciary. At Senator Fidler's request, E. R. Lewis, a resident of Oklahoma City, sauntered onto the floor of the Senate court of impeachment, wearing his hat. He was arrested, convicted of contempt of the impeachment court, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 or be remanded to the custody of the marshal of the court until the fine was paid.

NEEDY WAR HERO GETS FEDERAL POSITION

WASHINGTON (AP)—A job has been found for Abraham Krotoshnisky, the World War hero, who could not get a job in New York, President Coolidge, in an executive order, has directed a place be made for him in the postal service and Postmaster-General New has requested the postmaster in New York to take him in.

Mr. Krotoshnisky is the man who brought to the American lines the word of the plot of the "Lost Battalion." He got through after all other means of communication had failed, and was hailed widely as a hero. Recently it was found he was in want, and friends here interceded for him.

Irish Free State Expresses Regret at Retirement of Timothy Healy

BY WIRELESS VIA POSTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HAVRE

DUBLIN, Dec. 17.—Regret is expressed at the forthcoming retirement of Timothy Healy from the Governor-Generalship of the Irish Free State, which he held with great dignity and tact for five years. His successor is a man of equal discretion and sympathy, but the careers of the two form an extraordinary contrast.

James McNeill, after a public school education in Ireland, went to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, then obtained a post in the Indian Civil Service. He was a great success as an administrator, but always shunned the limelight. Retiring on a pension 12 years ago he came here and became chairman of Dublin County Council. A brother, John McNeill, later Free State Minister of Education and boundary commissioner, induced him to participate in the legal side of the Sinn Féin movement and in helping to frame the constitution.

Few governors-general have filled the office more successfully than Mr. Healy, who displayed diplomatic ability none suspected in an Irish "firebrand." He abandoned the devastating sarcasm so disliked by his political opponents.

It is understood that Mr. McNeill will take up his new duties at the end of January.

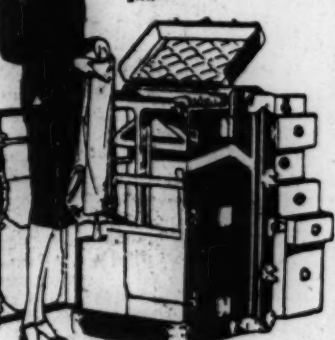
DELUXE TRAVEL GIFTS WINSHIP COMPACTED WARDROBE

No more need for tall, unwieldy trunks

ALL
Winship
Wardrobes

Open With Easy
Swinging Doors
Winship Wardrobes
In Grades and Sizes
\$65.00 to \$500

The new compact size wardrobe trunk, length of a yard stick, easy to handle up and down stairs. Yet affords ample room to carry eighteen or more dresses in perfect condition. A practical, useful gift.



No rug-mussing, floor-marring, back-straining halves to push apart. Opens in a corner. The rigid one-piece base, combined with center partition, makes an item of strength found in no other trunk.

Utica
Compacted
Wardrobe
An Inexpensive Center
Opening Trunk
In grades \$40 to \$75
See Them at Either Store

The Home of Practical Gifts Unusual Values for Christmas Giving

Extra Large Size
Cogswell Chair
Many Christmas
Specials in Our
RADIO DEPT.
Atwater Kent
Six-Tube Radio

Solid Mahogany Top Gateleg
Table—A useful and practical
gift. Solid mahog—\$19.75
any top



Nicely finished in hard cabinet woods and upholstered in combinations of mohair, velour and tapestries. Web seat construction, reversible cushions, spring backs and regular Ferdinand guarantee. This chair must be seen to appreciate the wonderful \$37.50 value at

Receiver Only \$49.00
Equipped with the following
Accessories:
6 R. C. A. Tubes
Eveready Batteries
1 "C" Battery
1 Storage Battery
1 Loud Speaker
1 Antenna outfit
\$89.00 Complete



The new Atwater Kent, Model 36
A. C. Electric Set, \$175 Complete
Installed, ready to operate.

Attractive Tea Wagon, with
silver drawer. Choice of solid
mahogany or walnut top. Has
removable tray, double drop
leaf and rubber tire \$21.50
wheels. Price only



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Desk



Mahogany veneer,
in combination with
other fine cabinet
woods.
Equipped with four
full ball-claw legs,
automatic slides. A
wonderful value.

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Solid Mahogany or Solid Walnut
Martha Washington
Sewing Cabinet
(As shown)
—Either in solid mahogany or
solid walnut, combining beauty
with utility.



Pricilla Sewing Cabinet—Ma-
hogany finished hard \$6.75
cabinet woods



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Association of Massachusetts.
Stores that display it in their
advertising and show windows
are dependable in every way.



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ROXBURY, MASS.

The Largest Exclusive Furniture Store in New England

Holiday Leatherware SURE TO PLEASE

Luggage is better luggage when it bears the Winship imprint

Hand Bags Bill Folds Suitcases Traveling Bags
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WINSHIP MIGRATOR WARDROBE HAT BOX

The Hat Box that packs like a Wardrobe Trunk

The One Really New Gift Every Woman Wants

Due to its distinctive hanger construction, this small, light carrying case will hold a large wardrobe, packed as securely, conveniently and unwrinkled as in a wardrobe trunk. Dresses hang over removable bar. Always carried in upright position.

Extraordinary Facts
Box Illustrated Contains:

10 dresses, 2 hats, 3 pairs of shoes,
4 changes of hose and lingerie,
all toilet accessories, 2 pajamas, 1 box
stationery.
\$12, \$18, \$25, \$30, \$42.50, \$50
\$80 and \$100
OTHER GRADES BETWEEN



Made in two
pieces.
10. Will
fold flat
and pack
in Pull-
man seat.

W. W. WINSHIP

71 SUMMER STREET BOSTON, MASS. 392 BOYLSTON STREET

MEXICANS JOIN IN NEW HONORS FOR LINDBERGH

National Holiday Is Proclaimed for Schools' Fete—Labor Adds Its Homage

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, America's good will ambassador, has started an exceedingly busy week-end.

The first number on the program was a popular demonstration in his honor in the Mexico City stadium where 20,000 or more spectators gathered for a public fete arranged by the Department of Education.

On the program was a series of songs, dances, and tableaux by from 6,000 to 10,000 children of Mexico City's public schools eager to perform before Colonel Lindbergh, President Calles, Dwight W. Morrow, American Ambassador, and a large body of prominent officials.

Although Mexico's schools had closed for the Christmas holidays before Colonel Lindbergh's flight, the Department of Education issued orders as soon as he started his flight from Washington that all teachers and students should call off the holidays and report to their schools to prepare a great demonstration.

Government Offices Closed

Not satisfied with making the day of Colonel Lindbergh's arrival a public holiday, President Calles issued a proclamation making Saturday also a public holiday. All Government offices were closed as well as many business establishments.

President Calles and the prospective President, Gen. Alvaro Obregón, will enter the realm of the airman next week when Colonel Lindbergh takes them aloft as his guests.

President Calles first broached the subject to the flier. It was understood that he had been considering making a flight with Colonel Lindbergh ever since he arrived. Colonel Lindbergh immediately agreed to the suggestion.

Labor also desires to pay its tribute to Colonel Lindbergh. The Confederation of Mexican Workers invited the flier to attend a big labor parade Sunday in which 180,000 will march through the streets of the city paying homage to "the hero, who covered himself anew with glory."

Tribute From Congress

A committee of Congress representing the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate called at the Embassy to thank Colonel Lindbergh formally for his visit to Congress when he received honors never before given a foreigner and rarely extended to Mexicans.

The Colonel with Ambassador Morrow at his side met the committee to hear formal assurance that Congress felt honored in honoring him. Colonel Lindbergh replied that he appreciated this more than he could express and thanked the committee for its courtesy in coming to see him.

He made six short flights during the afternoon, carrying different passengers on each trip. Most of his passengers were Mexican aviation officials.

The flights were Colonel Lindbergh's first since he reached Mexico City. He used two Mexican army planes, alternating them. They were Moraine single-motored monoplanes.

Among his passengers were Gen. Jose Alvarez, chief of the presidential staff; Col. Ramon Limon of the presidential staff, and the Mexican army pilots, Augustin Castellan, and Carlos Yanez.

Impetus to New Air Lines

WASHINGTON (AP)—In company with what seems to be the whole of America, President Coolidge has been thrilled with the successful flight of Colonel Lindbergh from Washington to Mexico City and is looking forward with the same interest to his prospective flights to Central American republics.

The President was said at the White House to be particularly pleased with the reception which the Mexican people gave the flier, because he feels that their interest in aviation has been greatly accelerated and that it makes Mr. Coolidge's hope for the establishment of air lines between this country and the republics to the south more certain of fulfillment.

The President has no doubt that the flight will rebound to more friendly relations between Mexico and the United States.

The "grand gold medal" of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale, world governing body for aircraft performances, has been proposed for Colonel Lindbergh by Porter Adams, president of the National Aeronautics Association. The medal is described as the highest award in the world from the hands of airmen

and it is planned to have awarded to Colonel Lindbergh at a meeting of the federation in Paris, Jan. 5.

DETROIT (AP)—Mrs. Evangeline Lindbergh, mother of Colonel Lindbergh, has announced that she had accepted an invitation to spend the Christmas holidays at Mexico City as a guest of the republic with her son.

PATERSON, N. J. (AP)—Guy A. Vaughn, vice-president of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, has received from Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, America's good will flier, at Mexico City, the following telegram: "Motor in perfect condition. Mechanic unnecessary. Best regards."

MANAGUA, Nicar. (AP)—Preparations for the arrival of Colonel Lindbergh are already under way, although the Government has not yet received his acceptance of its invitation to visit the country.

A national holiday is to be declared and free rides provided on all trains to Managua. The huge Managua flying field is in excellent condition. Probably a commemorative medal will be given to the flier.

SOUTH'S CHURCH TO UPHOLD DRY

Pastor Says Religious Vote Can Prevent Wet's Nomination

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Church organizations of the South will be powerful enough to prevent the nomination for President of Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, or any other "wet," by the Democratic Party, it was declared here by Dr. M. Ashby Jones, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, St. Louis, who, for many years past, lived in Atlanta, Ga.

Explaining he personally did not approve of church participation in politics, Dr. Jones emphasized a belief the religious bodies of the South would combat vigorously any attempt to name a Democratic candidate unfavorable to prohibition. Several church groups already were engaged in a movement to that end, he said.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Alabama will not cast its solid vote for Oscar Underwood in 1928, nor is it likely the State's solid vote will be cast for any candidate at the next Democratic National Convention. The Democratic State Executive Committee has ruled Alabama's delegates will vote by districts at the next convention and the delegation will go unopposed and untrammelled. Action was taken at a meeting at which an effort was made to bind the state's delegates not to vote for Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York.

The motion, introduced by John B. Wesley, was voted 80 to 10, leaving the delegation unopposed. Wesley explained, "We want to make it certain that not a fraction of a vote from Alabama will be cast for a certain well-known candidate for the Presidential nomination."

As he sat down a reporter asked: "Do you refer to Al Smith, Mr. Wesley?"

"Yes, I refer to Al Smith," he replied.

WOMEN VOTERS MEET TO PREPARE PROGRAM

National League Directors Name Committee Heads

CHICAGO—In preparation for the convention of the National League of Women Voters to be held in Chicago April 23 to 28, directors of the national organization at Highland Park, named Miss Elizabeth Hauser of Girard, O., to head the program committee, charged with choice of subject matter for this gathering which precedes the political party conventions.

Mrs. George Gellhorn of St. Louis was made chairman of the nominating committee. All offices expire this year, requiring a new slate.

Two middle western women were appointed chairmen of standing committees by the board. Dr. Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, new chairman of the committee on the legal status of women, is professor of social economy at the University of Chicago. Mrs. Avis Ring Ninabuck of Winnetka, Ill., who becomes head of the committee on women in industry was director of the Women's Service Section of the United States Ordnance Department during the World War.

BRITISH DEBATORS WIN

PAWTUCKET, R. I. (AP)—An All-British debating team won a 3-to-2 decision over Boston University here. The British team upheld the affirmative, and Boston University the negative of: "Resolved, that co-education is a failure."

Evidently He Doesn't Realize What He Is Up Against



TARIFF RAISED ON AUTOMOBILE PARTS IN REICH

Reichstag Action Draws Criticism From American Motorcar Firms

BERLIN, Dec. 17 (AP)—The new tariff increasing the duty on automobile parts more than 100 per cent which was passed by the Reichstag yesterday, has drawn a flood of criticism from representatives of American motor firms operating in Germany, who contend that the action is a complete disavowal of assurances previously given them by the Government.

Under former classifications motor parts were admitted as constituent materials manufactured of iron and steel, on which they paid an average of 12 per cent ad valorem. Under the new ruling which classifies them as simply "automobile parts" the tariff is advanced to an average of about 28 per cent.

Keith Wood, Berlin manager of the General Motors Corporation, told the Associated Press that all indications pointed to the closing out of all American manufacturers of automobile parts in consequence of the new tax. It was his opinion, he said, that German expectation of an improved position for German makers as a result of the new tariff was bound to prove fallacious, and in fact would hurt them as much as it would Americans.

American firms have been prepared to spend capital freely in Germany to develop the auto parts trade and provide employment for many workers, Mr. Wood said, but if re-estimation of costs demonstrated this the new duties placed them out of competition they obviously had no choice but to quit after liquidating the stocks now on hand. This step,

Mr. Wood said, would unquestionably have a deplorable effect upon Germany's economic position at the present juncture.

Statistics available yesterday indicated that in the first nine months of 1927 Germany imported \$7,615,000 worth of American automobile parts compared to \$926,000 during the same period last year. This year's figures establish Germany as the biggest buyer of American automobile parts in the world.

Mr. Wood was joined in his criticism of the new tariff policy by George F. Bauer, director of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, who declared that the new tariff classification was most unfortunate and urged the German Government to reconsider its action.

\$12,000,000 BRIDGE PLANNED AT NEW YORK

NEW YORK—A \$12,000,000 bond issue has just been authorized by the Port of New York Authority for a bridge across the Kill von Kull, between Bayonne and Port Richmond, Staten Island.

The structure is to be an arch bridge 1640 feet long between supports, and will have a clearance of 150 feet above high water. An estimated traffic of 950,000 automobiles and 80,000 buses the first year of operation is forecast. Rapid transit facilities over the bridge will be provided, a feature which New Jersey interests have sought since the plans were first drafted.

CLAIMS MEMBER PROPOSED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The name of a distinguished foreigner agreeable to the United States as a neutral member on both the special and general Mexican-American Claims Commissions has been suggested for approval to the Mexican Government in unofficial conversations between the State Department and the Mexican Embassy here in an effort to fill vacancies and permit the commissions to resume work.

CHINESE RAID CANTON HAUNTS OF RED LEADERS

Nanking to 'Expel Soviet Subjects Who Fail to Obey Order to Register

SHANGHAI, Dec. 17 (AP)—Nineteen Russians have been executed in the streets of Canton as a warning to those who turn to Communism, advances received here stated today. The registration of all Soviet subjects by Dec. 23 has been ordered by the Nanking Nationalist Government in its campaign against Communism. The registration will be carried out throughout the territory over which the Nanking Government rules. Those who do not register will be expelled.

During the anti-Red round-up in Canton, raids were made on the haunts of radical and labor union

leaders. Many of these were marched through the streets, being forced to run the gauntlet through infuriated crowds.

Martial law is in effect in the Chinese section of Shanghai. United States marines and British and Japanese troops are patrolling districts in which demonstrations are likely. The closest vigilance is being maintained.

HANKOW, Dec. 17 (AP)—Fifteen Soviet officials, including the Consul-General, Mr. Plittsch, were deported this morning. They left aboard a Chinese steamer en route to Shanghai and Vladivostok. Most of the Russian and Chinese officials arrested in yesterday's raid on the consulate and Communists apprehended in other parts of the city were released. Sixty persons have been detained for further investigation.

HONG KONG, Dec. 17 (AP)—Thousands of Chinese refugees of all classes are pouring into Hong Kong on every steamer from Canton. The ships are crowded to capacity. Police have already arrested 300 suspects, of whom 25 have been identified as Communists. They are to be deported to Canton.

MOSCOW, Dec. 17 (AP)—The Soviet Consul-General at Shanghai has been instructed to inform the Nanking Nationalists that the Russian Government never recognized them. Tass, the Soviet News agency learns.

Georgi Tchitcherin, Soviet Foreign Minister, reacting to the Shanghai Government's demand for the recall of Soviet representatives, cabled the Consul-General instruction to inform the Nanking Foreign Office. The Consul-General was told to tell the Nanking leaders that they ought to know all Soviet consulates on Chinese territory function by virtue of the treaty between China and the Soviet signed at Peking in 1924.

Hence the act annulling recognition of Soviet consuls means that the generals who usurped power find it more convenient to have within the sphere of their influence diplomatic representatives of powers maintaining unreciprocal treaties with China, Tchitcherin said. He emphatically denied statements charging the consulates with Red propaganda.

CANTON, Dec. 17 (AP)—At least 14 bobbed haired girls and women have been shot down by anti-Red troops. Bobbed hair is considered to be the sign of a Communist in China.

NEW ORLEANS BAYOU WILL BECOME A PARK

NEW ORLEANS, La.—An attractive stream, shaded by oaks, where today exists only a ribbon of water, lined by unsightly boat-houses, is the plan of the newly appointed Board of Commissioners of the Bayou St. John. Homes along the shores will be of Spanish type. Removal of boat-houses from the banks and the lifting of debris from the stream is already under way.

The bayou eventually will be connected with a series of lakes which will give 50 miles of water for pleasure craft. The lower half of the bayou will be widened to permit crew races, to harbor yachts and for a hydroplane basin.

Broader Control by Student Is Advocated by Federation

Would Confine Faculty Supervision to Cases of Scholarship and Morality—Tendency Toward Too Costly Chapter Houses Seen

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LINCOLN, Neb.—Broader student control in the colleges and universities with faculty supervision confined to cases of scholarship and morality was urged at the National Student Federation of America in the group meeting devoted to student government. The faculty power of vetoing acts of student councils was unanimously disapproved.

Two hundred delegates attended this year's meeting at the University of Nebraska. The federation was formed at Princeton University two years ago and is a member of the International Confederation of Students, organized in 30 countries.

The group dealing with athletics discussed the question of the shortening of time of competition for college students, the general opinion being that seniors should be given the privilege of either competing in athletics or devoting more time to study. It was brought out by delegates from the small colleges that men are often forced to compete in more sports than they desire because of the pressure of student opinion and coaches.

In the discussion of fraternities the financial problem was pointed out as of the most difficult. Delegates explained that there is a tendency toward the building of too expensive chapter houses.

Miss Mae Hermes of London, from the University of Paris, representative of the Students' International Confederation, told of its organization at Strassburg in 1919. The United States is the youngest member.

Dr. J. H. T. Main, president of Grinnell College, Grinnell, Ia., declared that the way to increase the

from 10 per cent of students from their college life are to exert a marked influence upon the world was to increase the quality. Students must be hand picked and not selected merely from high school credits. Those only must be selected who are eager to get the benefits from the time and money expended on their education, he declared.

Dr. G. E. Condra, chairman of the conservation and survey department of the University of Nebraska, said he had never lost faith in the young people at the universities and colleges. He declared that meetings of students from over the United States would destroy provincialism if they carried their messages home.

Comet Visible to Eye Makes Its Initial Bow

NEW YORK (AP)—An unnamed comet appeared above the western horizon for a few minutes Dec. 16 but faded with the sun, Prof. Clement Brinard of Columbia University reported.

He said the comet is setting later each evening and should be visible without glasses for a few minutes after sunset Dec. 19 and will probably continue visible for several days. It will be seen near the star Altair in the constellation Aquila.

NEW YORK IN FLOOD SURVEY

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—To determine the status of its present flood control system and to investigate possibilities for its extension, the State has ordered a survey to be made. The order follows by a few weeks flood conditions in northern and western New York State and in Vermont.

Christmas Gift Suggestion



Excellent Value
\$6.95

A gift that will please the whole family—a **Electric Waffle Iron.**

Crisp, golden-brown waffles made right at the table, served piping hot, are always tempting and delicious.

THE EDISON SHOPS
The Edison Shops are in New York, New York

Oriental Rugs

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An Oriental Rug is a permanent contribution to the home . . . an investment that will bring its price . . . ever pleasing by its warm colors and interesting design.

We feature for Christmas a brilliant assembly of Oriental Rugs in all sizes and in a price range accommodated to the most modest purse. Of special interest are:

Pergamo Rugs	3 x 2.6	\$25	
	to		
	3.10 x 2.10	\$35	
Pergamo Mats	2.10 x 1.9	\$17.50	
Sarouk Rugs (Average Size)			
2.10 x 2.1	\$ 45	5 x 3.7	\$135
5 x 2.8	100	6.7 x 4.3	245
Navarre Rugs		Agrastans	
4 x 2.3	\$37.50	4 x 7	\$125

Sale of rare semi-antique Feraghans, Shah Abbas, Sarouks, Shiraz, etc., at importer's prices offers tempting opportunities to save on a grade of rug now almost unobtainable.

Paine Furniture Co.

81 Arlington Street
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Petal



A seasonable type of strap pattern with saddle of grained effect. Black or tan calf. \$8.50

Walk-Over Shops
A.H. Howe & Sons

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You'll Find It
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Because . . .
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A Few Suggestions

Raccoon "tomboy" coats at	\$285.00
Quilted satin robes at	10.50
Black georgette teddies at	3.95
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Silk umbrellas at	5.85
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Musical powder boxes at	10.00
Quilted boudoir slippers at	2.95

MEYER JONASSON & CO.

PRE-CONVENTION ACTIVITIES BEGIN IN KANSAS CITY

Marked by Co-operation of
Both Parties—Complete
Harmony Forecast

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Republican National Committee's subcommittee in charge of arrangements for next June's G. O. P. convention will meet soon in this city to begin active preparations. The committee will be favored by a fine atmosphere of civic unity, as party lines are being submerged in local pre-convention activities just as political differences were forgotten in the vigorous contest at Washington which won the big gathering for this city and the central West.

At a meeting celebrating Kansas City's achievement in landing the Republican convention, when the odds seemed heavily in favor of several other cities, leaders of both parties told how they had worked together and they pledged a continuance of united efforts to make the convention, from an entertainment standpoint, a pronounced success that would reflect credit upon the city.

Republican and Democratic leaders of the city, as of the states of Kansas and Missouri, have united and have linked their efforts with non-partisan organizations. Conrad H. Mann (R.), who was chairman of the committee that went to Washington, has accepted leadership of the local committee on all convention plans. Mr. Mann took the latter post with the assurance that he would have the support of both parties and of all civic organizations of the city.

Requests for reservations of hotel or other space have been coming in steadily. They began even before it was decided the convention was to come here. Applications will be taken care of as soon as a local committee on arrangements has formed its plans. It is probable all requests will be granted with the assurance that he would have the support of both parties and of all civic organizations of the city.

Plans to get the utmost in seating capacity at Convention Hall are in progress. An expansive platform for officials and distinguished visitors will be provided. Nearby boxes will be arranged to accommodate additional persons prominent in convention proceedings. The loud-speaker system will be used in the hall and also to carry voices from the platform to overflow audiences on the outside.

Space adjacent to the platform will be arranged for 1000 visiting newspaper correspondents and telegraph operators, with entertainment headquarters for these visitors in a conveniently reached club building.

MEXICO SENDING ART TO VOICE GOOD WILL

Government Collecting Material for Traveling Exhibit

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—In response to an invitation from the Art Center here, the Mexican Government is collecting material to send as a good-will exhibition of fine arts to the United States. After an exhibition in New York lasting one month, the collection will be sent to museums in other cities of the United States applying for it, the announcement said.

More than 70 items are being collected in Mexico City by the Mexican Department of Education under the supervision of Dr. Alfonso Pruneda and will include paintings and drawings by Diego Rivera, Jean Charlot, Francisco Goya and Clemente Orozco.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE GAINING IN MEXICO

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
MEXICO CITY.—Arbitration between Capital and Labor, together with improved working conditions and better wages, are conceded to be the chief causes of the marked decrease in strikes in Mexico, since 1922. There has also been a proportionate decrease in losses of property owners and workers, according to figures compiled by the Secretariat of Industry, Commerce and Labor.

This record of progress shows a decline from 1922, with 137 strikes entailing a loss of \$3,439,370 pesos, to 1926, with but 24, and a loss of only 263,212 pesos. This great decrease in strikes and subsequent losses is declared most welcome by labor and industrial leaders.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Robert Baker, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Alice R. Brooks, Reading, Mass.
Orin L. Dyer, Bedford, Mass.
Henry Samuel Merrill, Brookline, Ind.
Mrs. Carrie S. Merrill, Brookline, Ind.
Miss Bertha Marshall, Hastings, Mich.

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IN THE WAKE OF THE

IT IS PEACE
TWO of the most sensitive and combustible situations in the international relations of Europe are manifestly giving way to peaceful solution. The choice has been made. The impulsive Polish Premier leaned across the conference table at Geneva last week and put the question to Augustin Waldemar, Premier of Lithuania: "Is it peace, or is it war?" The issue was crystal clear. "It is peace," replied Waldemar.

Europe and the other nations of the world have welcomed with relief and gratification this agreement, an agreement to adjust this dispute by discussion and not destruction. The controversy between these two countries, involving the treatment of each other's nationals and more basically the possession of Vilna, was fraught with friction and animosity, no less so perhaps than was that incident in that little town of Sarajevo on June 28, 1914. The reply then: "The World War." Today the League of Nations is being accorded grateful credit in virtually every newspaper of the world for its service as the vehicle for the dramatic reply of 1927: "It is peace."

The decision of Poland and Lithuania to adjudicate their grievances relieves the stress in the Baltic. These grievances have not alone been responsible for the recent tension of European relations. France and Italy have been countering for dominance in the Balkans in a manner which has disturbed European equilibrium and has not promoted the cause of peace. It is clear that these conditions also are yielding to a popular demand for amicable adjustment that will not be denied.

The forty-eighth session of the Council of the League furnished the instrument for a friendly review of recent events in the Balkans and the status of Franco-Italian relations. It is planned to hold the next session in March probably at Rome in order that M. Briand may conveniently confer with Signor Mussolini, who has more lately indicated his desire to harmonize Italian purposes with France. There are indications that both are looking more toward the fulfillment of their ambitions by peaceful methods.

AN OBSERVING layman will find it difficult to discern much progress in China's slowly moving revolution. It proceeds with measured pace, but apparently does not arrive. More recently General Chiang Kai-shek, who retired from the Nationalist forces, has returned to civilian command. He has announced his plans to bring peace to the Nationalist territory, resulting the party factions and has not promoted his warfare against Chang Tso-lin. The Nationalists have decided to break off all relations with Russia and to close the Russian consulates under their domain. The contesting domination of the war lords has thus far prevented any effective unification.

THE increasing influence of women in European politics is one of the interesting and significant phenomena of the current news. Viewing a variety of political incidents both on the Continent and in England of recent weeks, it is apparent that women are more widely participating in affairs of government, and that this participation is being rewarded by frequent election to high office. This trend is being accompanied by movements to extend the franchise more broadly to women voters—movements which have been making notable progress.

The first woman president of the Senate in any European nation, Frau Olga Rüdiger-Zeyher, took office in Vienna where she was installed as the presiding officer of the Upper House of the Austrian Parliament. The election of 14 women mayors of cities and towns of England and Wales, one of them being the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, Miss Margaret Beavan, is an event of more than passing moment. It is, perhaps, a sign of the growing weight of the feminine vote.

In Germany, and in the Scandinavian countries, women have been particularly active in the political sphere. In Germany, they have been particularly active in the political sphere. In Germany, they have been particularly active in the political sphere. In Germany, they have been particularly active in the political sphere.

DISCUSSION of the divers efforts that are being made in the United States to modernize and expedite the administration of criminal law has so filled the daily press of late that the problem of detecting the criminal has been commanding but little attention. It is axiomatic that the criminal must be detected before he can be tried, and it is the opinion of numerous authorities who have recently been investigating conditions that the need for improving police facilities is as pressing as is the need of bettering the judicial machinery.

As a step toward this improvement a special committee of the National Crime Commission stresses the necessity of greater co-ordination between the police organizations of the states and of the cities within the states. It proposes the establishment by each state of a bureau of criminal statistics and a bureau of criminal identification—a development urged on the ground that the state police systems, being autonomous within their boundaries, have no formal instrument of co-operation. The committee is convinced that the lack of anything like comprehensive criminal statistics in the United States is a formidable handicap to crime detection.

Adoption of an even more definite federal police system, which would link the personnel as well as the methods of the state organizations more closely together, is being advocated. Edward H. Bierstadt, author and investigator, submits this conclusion in his article in the current Harper's Magazine: "The chief deterrents to crime are the certainty of detection and the certainty of conviction. If we are to have the first, we shall have to revise our entire conception of police work, substituting a national for a local point of view, and we shall have to reform our police systems and methods. If we are to have the second, we shall be obliged to reconstruct our criminal procedure. It is a big task, but it is worth the effort."

In support of his thesis Mr. Bierstadt cites the efficiency of the British and European police systems which are all integrated by means of national supervision. A comparable system he commends to the American states. It would be national supervision with local control—a balance which Mr. Bierstadt believes would preserve the rights of the states but obtain an effective unification.

WHO says that diplomacy cannot be a laughing matter? Dwight Morrow has, without doubt, been making remarkable headway in reconstructing relations between Mexico and the United States on a groundwork of clarity and mutual respect. But of late he has had peculiar aid on a task thought too delicate to be joked about. But Mr. Rogers has done it and Freden Callen has said himself: "Things never looked better than after a few hours of 'diplomatic humor.'"

GIFT TO EXTEND FREE LEGAL AID IN CRIME CASES

Northwestern University
Law Students Tender
Services to Needy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO.—Free legal aid in criminal cases, offered by one of the leading law schools of the United States, has proved so valuable here in the first year of its operation as a branch of university service it has been given an additional endowment of \$50,000. The legal service station is conducted by Northwestern University under the James Nelson and Anna Louise Raymond Foundation. Mrs. Raymond's gift of \$150,000 a year ago launched the activity. Satisfied with its accomplishment, she has just increased the amount to \$200,000.

The Chicago Bar Association and the United Charities co-operate with the law school in helping those in need of free legal defense in serious criminal cases. The philanthropy also serves to give students an opportunity to get practical experience under guidance of experienced members of their profession, said DeWitt Wright, supervisor of the foundation's activities. Such experience is invaluable to the young lawyer, he declared, serving as a bridge between school and practice, usually a "tremendous jump."

John Henry Wigmore, dean of the law school, is an enthusiastic advocate of such practical training. Mr. Wright said. For some time he has insisted a prerequisite to a degree from his school is service in the legal aid bureau of the United Charities, which gives free aid in civil cases here.

Extension of such field work to include criminal cases, as brought about by the Raymond Foundation, is a new venture for a university, being done here probably for the first time, Mr. Wright said.

From the philanthropic viewpoint the foundation renders an important service, he added. Mr. Wright cited cases of foreigners, unable to speak English, whose ignorance led them into many difficulties. Sometimes students are found in the law school who know the language and can act as interpreters at the same time helping with legal aspects of the case.

The Raymond Foundation seeks to co-operate closely with the criminal courts. It sends a letter to every lawyer appointed by the court to defend a person unable to pay fees, and offers his assistance in preparing the case. A worker, paid by the United Charities, gives her services to the foundation in looking up records in this connection.

Said at the White House

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Washington
ON TWO important issues, and on a third, President Coolidge has made his opinion clear. The President does not approve the changes in the Administration tax reduction measure as it is being rewritten in the House, and looks to the Senate to rectify what he considers to be mistakes made by the lower body.

The President, in the second place, does approve the \$750,000,000 naval expansion bill, and lets it be known that with General Lord, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, he has found a way of fitting this expenditure satisfactorily into budget plans.

On a third matter the President has also been communicative. This relates to what he will do when he quits the Presidency. It appears he frequently has been asked this question and latterly men have asked if he will come back to Washington after 1929 as a Representative or a Senator. To this Mr. Coolidge makes a characteristic reply. Why stop at the House of Representatives? There are vacancies open in the municipal government of the town of Northampton, Mass.

As a matter of fact, however, Mr. Coolidge has given no thought to this particular issue and will defer decision till he leaves. Stories to any other effect are without foundation.

Mr. Coolidge made no direct threat of a veto of the tax bill which passed the House with a cut in existing levies of \$289,000,000, but he let it be known that he regards it as unsatisfactory, dangerous and of such character that he has confidence the Senate will revise it downward to the safety point of \$225,000,000 set by the Treasury. A particularly undesirable feature, in the President's view, is the way taxes have been removed from certain means of federal income such as automobiles, and transferred to the uncertain brackets. At least \$75,000,000 of present

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Treasury surplus is non-recurrent; consequently he feels that the margin of only \$177,000,000 would be insufficient to meet emergencies like flood relief and other extraordinary expenditure.

On the \$750,000,000 naval building program the President is no less explicit. Apparently to meet objections that the new expenditure is not consistent with "Coolidge economy," he let it be known through his press conference that the program was considered carefully before submission to Congress and constitutes, he believes, what the country would have demanded, even though limitation of armament had proved more successful. The program will not lessen the desire for peace, he feels.

RADIO AIDS NEW AIR LINE
NEW YORK (AP)—Radio communication stations are being constructed by the Federal Government at 100-mile intervals on the New York-Atlanta air route to aid mail pilots, reports Capt. Frederick C. Hinsburg, chief engineer of the Department of Commerce airways division.

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GOOD-WILL FLIGHT TO POLE, BYRD SAYS

Antarctic Expedition to Have
Many Purposes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Relations between the United States and the republics of South America would be benefited immensely by a successful flight to the South Pole, Commander Richard E. Byrd told the National Geographic Society in talking of his plans for such an expedition. "Though our purpose is scientific exploration," Byrd declared, "a valuable by-product will be the cementing of good will between the United States and its historic friends, the 10 republics of South America."

Commander Byrd said the party would have a chance to study the glaciology of the land in the grip of an ice age, photograph sections of the rugged mountainous cliffs, and search for fossilized remains.

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COMMON IDEALS CALLED BETTER THAN ALLIANCE

Canadian Minister Declares
Anglo-American Amity
Is Secure in Good Will

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The bond between English-speaking peoples is that of common ideals and objectives rather than "ties of kinship and a common ancestry," Vincent Massey, first Canadian Minister to the United States, told members and guests of the English-Speaking Union of the United States at a dinner, just given in his honor at the Biltmore Hotel.

Mr. Massey declared that "the idea of liberty" is the foundation stone of both the Government of the United States and that of the British Dominions, and that the American and British peoples "cherish with equal earnestness and conviction that other ideal—a love of peace."

He warned against a tendency to rely upon alliances or tangible links of any kind for insuring peace between nations, and declared that thoughts alone can unite peoples in mutual peace and understanding.

Concord Not in Treaties
"International concord is essentially a thing of the mind and spirit," Mr. Massey said. "In reference to the mutual relations between the American and British peoples, one often hears the phrase 'hands across the sea.' It is hard to know quite what this means. But if it means alliance, tangible links of any kind, let us beware of it."

"Material bonds may tend to divide. Spiritual ties can only unite. For hands across the sea, let us rather say, thought across the sea."

"Serious misunderstanding is impossible within the English-speaking world. From time to time its units may differ. There is security in the very candor with which we express our views in this common tongue which we can all understand. We have only to keep a true perspective and the differences which may occur will show their relative unimportance beside the larger common interests."

Mr. Massey declared that international concord did not imply standardization of peoples to a common type and defined the international thinker as one who "with a firm belief in his own country, can project himself into the problems of his neighbors and see and understand their point of view."

Benefits of Nationality
"The international thinker is not one who is a friend of every country but his own," he continued. "Nor does he regard nationality itself as a menace to peace. It would be a colorless world that had no place for the diversified national traditions and cultures that give richness and variety to life."

"Let us welcome national differences within our English speaking world as well as outside of it. It is well that here in North America, we have two countries side by side, each approaching the problems of civilization in a manner true to itself. We may learn much from your achievements. You are good enough to say that our experiments are not without value to you."

"The cosmopolitan ideal is at basis a watery conception of life. The international ideal of the good will between nations presupposes the existence of self-respecting nations consciously living their own life. International friendship has no relation to international uniformity."

Mr. Massey declared that the same urge for freedom which "gave birth to the United States a century and a half ago" had evolved that self-government within the British Empire now evident in "the freedom perfect and complete which the British Dominions possess."

Achieving Sovereignty
"The years 1776, 1783 and 1789 mark the rapid steps by which you achieved complete sovereignty," he continued. "Your own nationhood was achieved by slow, measured stages extending over a century and a half. Your action put an end to that obsolete structure which we may call the First British Empire."

"With the lessons of history, it has been possible for Canada, in working out her own destiny under the British crown, to take her part in laying the foundations of a new British Empire on true and enduring lines. Your course was one of independence. Ours that of interdependence within the British Commonwealth."

"And now you and we in Canada and our sister dominions, and the Mother Country which is the cradle of these ideas, are trustees of a great legacy of rights and privileges and

liberties which we cherish not only for the good of ourselves, but for the world at large."

Mr. Massey paid a striking tribute to John W. Davis, one-time United States Ambassador to Great Britain, who presided.

Among the guests at the dinner were Mrs. Massey, Mrs. Davis, Sir Harry Armstrong, British Consul-General, and Lady Armstrong; Sir Hugh R. Denison, Commissioner for Australia in the United States, and Lady Denison; Miss Jessie M. Murdoch, president of the Canadian Women's Club of New York; C. J. Stephenson, president of the Canadian Society of New York; W. W. Colpitts, president of the Canadian Club of New York; and Mrs. Colpitts; Frederick Hudd, Trade Commissioner for Canada at New York, and Thomas A. Stone, secretary to the Canadian Minister.

AIR "DINERS" FOR WEST COAST

Tri-Motored Monoplanes to
Fly Between Los Angeles
and San Francisco

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—An order for three "diner" airplanes to fly between San Francisco and Los Angeles has just been placed here by the Western Air Express under the equipment loan plan of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics.

The air liners will be Fokker monoplanes of the tri-motored type similar to Commander Richard E. Byrd's America and will be built by the Atlantic Aircraft Corporation of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. Orders for the 450 horsepower Pratt and Whitney Wasp radial, air-cooled motors have already been placed. The three flying machines will cost approximately \$150,000.

Each airplane will carry 14 passengers and a crew of two men. They will be equipped so luncheon can be served during the 365 mile trip between the two Western cities. They will have a cruising speed of 120 miles an hour and a maximum speed of 140 miles an hour, giving them a faster rating than anything yet employed for passenger service in this country.

The Western Air Express was selected recently by the Guggenheim Fund as a "model airway" and financial aid was arranged for its development in order to demonstrate the possibilities of passenger aviation with the best possible service, equipment and safety facilities.

**PLANE TO SELL FOR \$2500
BEING MADE IN CHICAGO**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—This city's progress in airplane manufacturing industry is shown in the opening of a new factory larger than any of its predecessors, it is announced by Col. Paul Henderson, chairman of the Chicago Aero Commission. About 1400 square feet, under one roof, comprises the new plant, the United States Airplane Company, Colonel Henderson said. It is manufacturing a three-passenger biplane, selling for \$2500.

Within six months the plan expects to reach a production of three planes a week, and within 18 months five planes a week, it is stated by W. G. Yule, general manager. The O. X-5 engine is being used.

College Girls Seek Work to Help Student Meeting

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROCK HILL, S. C.—Five hundred and seventy Winthrop College girls swamped stores and requests for employment on the day set apart by the Young Women's Christian Association as "work day" in an effort to earn sufficient money to support a delegation of 12 at the quadrennial student volunteer conference in Detroit, Dec. 28 to Jan. 1.

A committee of students working with a committee of three business men succeeded in locating jobs for scores of applicants in stores and other places of business.

LOEW'S, INC., PROFIT
Loew's, Inc., for the year ended Aug. 31, 1927, reports consolidated net profit of \$6,727,295 after depreciation, federal taxes and other charges, compared with \$5,388,209 in the previous year.

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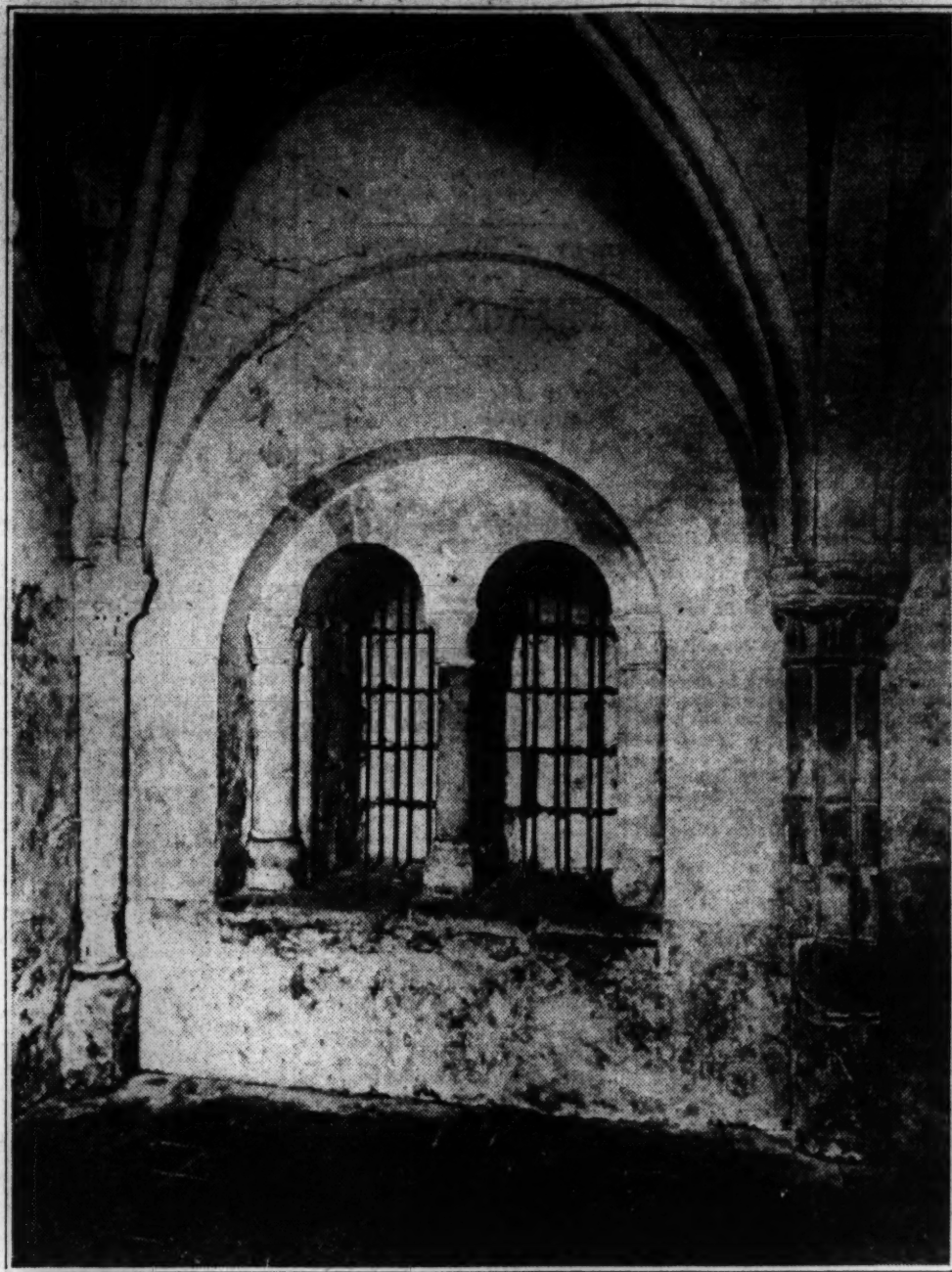
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Showing a Corner of a Chapel That Was Dismantled Carefully in France, and Shipped to America, Where It Was Intended for Reconstruction in South America. It Was Bought, However, by the Worcester (Mass.) Museum of Art and Will Become a Unit of That Institution.

Twelfth Century French Chapel Sent Stone by Stone to Museum

Splendid Example of Early Romanesque School to Be
Re-erected as Annex to Art Buildings in Worcester,
Mass.—Pictures on View

WORCESTER, Mass.—Re-erection as an annex to the Worcester Museum of Art of the recently acquired twelfth-century Romanesque chapel has been forerun by the placing upon public exhibition at the museum of photographs showing in detail the specifications and detailed beauties of a distinguished acquisition of the museum.

These pictures constitute the first indication to the public of the precise character of an addition to the collection which is of the utmost importance because the chapel, which was obtained in France and is now ready to be set up, is one of the finest examples of medieval architecture ever brought to the United States. It is one of the few complete examples existing anywhere which illustrates the origin of the Gothic style.

Recently the building was removed from its original site by a South American who intended to re-erect it in a public park. Subsequently it was acquired from his estate through

capitals and the springing of the vaults are all interesting and characteristic details of its period. The photographs now on view make a complete set of views of the chapel as it appeared in its original setting. They were made before its ancient stones were piled apart one by one for transportation from France to Worcester. The director of the museum, George William Eggers, has recently returned from a tour of central France, where he engaged in a comparative study of examples of the periods immediately preceding and following that of the acquisition.

The intervention of George Gray Bernard, who collected and arranged the "cloisters" now owned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. The chapel is practically pure Romanesque of great beauty. Its first hint of Gothic feeling in the vaulting. The thickness of the walls, the division of the windows by five columns, the severe and vigorous character of the design, the sparing embellishment, the grotesque heads at the

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BAHAMAS "Isle of June"

SYMPHONY MEN SEEK INCREASE IN PENSION FUND

Present Rate of \$9.32 Weekly
Called Insufficient
by Spokesman

"If a policeman can look forward to a pension which will enable him to live in decent comfort when his days of active service are over, why not a Boston Symphony musician?" asks a member of that orchestra, announcing a campaign to raise the present pension fund to a point where more than \$9.32 a week can be paid to those no longer able to work.

"Both the musician and the policeman are servants of society," the spokesman declared, "the one in a practical and the other in an aesthetic sense. And why—especially in Boston—should the defender of idealities, the dealer in beauty, be denied what is accorded to his colleague as a matter of course."

"The appeal made by the Boston Symphony members," he said, "is in essence no different from that of a college or university—Harvard University for instance. It deserves support on the same aesthetic grounds, and its pension fund also entitled to the same support."

"Various means already suggested of swelling the orchestra's pension fund to a total which will not compel the pensioned Boston Symphony player to try—and he would have to try hard—to support himself and his family on exactly \$9.32 per week, are worthless. Taxes on concert tickets, an occasional benefit concert, 'drives'—the favorite present-day method of shifting our own responsibilities to other shoulders—will never bring the fund up to the \$500,000 or \$600,000 needed."

It was pointed out that while both the New York Philharmonic and the Chicago Symphony Orchestras have sizable pension funds, a member of the Boston Symphony must be totally unable to participate in active work before being allotted the maximum pension fund of \$500 a year.

**COSGRAVE TO VISIT
THE UNITED STATES**

DUBLIN, Dec. 17 (P)—The prospective visit of William T. Cosgrave, President of the Irish Free State, to the United States, announced last night in Washington, is described here as a visit of courtesy. It was intended to announce the visit here when arrangements for his itinerary were completed and the announcement by the American State Department was unexpected.

New York Asks Power to Open Drive for Smoke Abatement

Fund of \$300,000 Needed, Dr. Harris Says—Damage
Is Estimated at \$100,000,000 Yearly
in Metropolitan Area

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Establishment of a smoke abatement division under the Health Department, to operate with approximately 100 men and a budget of \$300,000 a year, is proposed by Dr. Louis I. Harris, health commissioner, as the solution of New York's smoke problem. A request for the necessary approval will be made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Dr. Harris said.

The health department has already been empowered to issue licenses to every building, industry or marine craft burning fuel, Dr. Harris said. Licenses would automatically be issued on applications for use of anthracite or coke.

To Investigate Plants
Inspectors of the proposed bureau, however, would investigate the heating plants designed for use of bituminous coal, issuing the licenses only after finding proper equipment, which would result in a minimum of smoke.

Included in the details of the projected bureau is an expenditure of between \$10,000 and \$30,000 a year for educational work. This would include the printing of bulletins and the maintenance of a school to teach building engineers the proper operation of furnaces.

Self-Supporting Bureau
Small fees for the licenses would make the new division practically self-supporting, Dr. Harris added, although the revenue would not accrue directly to it. In comparison with the cost of the smoke abatement division, he said the annual damage due to smoke and soot in New York City is approximately \$100,000,000 a year.

The budget for the proposed bureau, Dr. Harris continued, is in accord with the studies of the United States Department of Commerce, which estimates a fair expenditure for smoke abatement is \$50,000 for every 1,000,000 of population.

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ATTACKS AGAINST KOREANS CONTINUE

TOKYO, Dec. 17 (P)—Dispatches from Korea say that anti-Chinese disturbances which have recently arisen because of the alleged oppression of Koreans by Chinese in Manchuria are spreading. At least 3000 Chinese are stated to have fled to Manchuria from Korea during the last few days.

Spasmodic attacks against individual Chinese took place at Chemulpo on Wednesday and a mass attack was made on the Chinese quarters Thursday. Seventeen Chinese were seriously injured. Reinforcements of police have been rushed from Seoul, but the tension continues.

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Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

ENGLISH STUDY
FOR JAPANESE
'NOW OPPOSED'Move Made to Reduce Time
Given It in Schools, and
to End Compulsion

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TOKYO—Charges have been made in responsible quarters that too much time and attention are given to the study of English in the public schools. A group of educationalists have gone on record to this effect, drawing up and presenting a petition to the Minister of Education, which would greatly reduce the time given to English and cease to make its study compulsory in the middle schools.

Reform of the method of teaching English in Japan has been a major question in Japanese educational circles for many years, but it is only recently that an organized attack on the important place occupied by English in the curriculum has been made. Except the study of Chinese ideographs, the basis of Japan's system of writing, no other subject begins to receive the attention the schools here that is given to the English language. The educational system is divided into four schools—primary, middle, higher and university. The primary school covers the first six years of a child's school life. Even at this early stage the study of English is elective in some schools. From the middle school onward, which would correspond to the seventh grade and up in an American school, the study of the English language is compulsory. A minimum of six hours a week must be given to this study as long as a boy or girl remains in school.

Majority Not Aided, Is Claim
The difficulty of a foreigner's acquiring the Japanese language makes it necessary that the Japanese learn some European language if he is to come into contact with Americans or Europeans, and English is the language which has been officially chosen. The result is that Japan is becoming, to an extent, a bilingual nation.

The present attack on the study of English is predicated on the belief that to speak English is of no practical value to the majority of the Japanese people. It is claimed that farmer boys who expect to remain on the farm are merely wasting their time, and it is pointed out that about 70 per cent of Japan's population is agricultural. The contention is made that the six hours a week put on the study of English could be far more profitably employed in the study of some subject of direct benefit to the student.

The holders of this view, and they include among their numbers some of Japan's leading educationalists and English scholars, ask that English be made elective rather than compulsory. They are willing that it be left compulsory in certain schools, such as those in which the students are principally the sons of urban merchants, or would leave discretion in the hands of the individual school principal.

Their opponents, the champions of the present system of compulsory English language study, say that in most cases the acquirement of English is of direct benefit, that it certainly is of cultural benefit, and that it is as fine mental training as can be devised.

Minister Admits Need of Reform
The English-speaking Japanese communities of Tokyo, Osaka and other cities are organizing to oppose abolition of the compulsory study of English—or an alternative that has been advanced—reduction of the number of hours from six to three a week. Prince Iyesato Tokugawa and Dr. Jigoro Kano, rescuer of judo, are active in this work. The Institute for Research into English Teaching is considering what steps to take, and numerous teachers' organizations have recorded themselves as completely opposed to either abolition or reduction.

The strength of the movement against English must not be underestimated. Probably the majority of parents in the rural districts favor at least reduction of the number of hours. Among the leaders are men of standing and influence, and some of them are rated as among the best scholars in English in this country. The Ministry of Education, through

Mr. Takebe, states that the plan will never be sanctioned, but also says that some reform of the present system of teaching English is necessary.

An effort to improve the method of teaching English was made five years ago, when the Government engaged Harold M. Palmer, lecturer in spoken English at University College, London, and in methods of language study at the School of Oriental Studies, London. Mr. Palmer was made Adviser on Linguistics to the Ministry, and has been extremely active since he came to Japan. At the convention of the Institute for Research into English Teaching this fall, Mr. Palmer dwelt at length on the necessity for reform, outlining the various methods which have been suggested. Mr. Palmer acknowledged certain good points in some of them, but said that the solution as he saw it was to adopt the particular method worked out by the Institute. This is a system that has been evolved through experimentation by experts in Japan and fitted to Japanese needs. Textbooks have been prepared, and the system has been indorsed in general, but has not been put into actual practice save in a few instances. It would require a minimum of change from present methods, of special teacher-training, of experimentation, of financial outlay and of time to put it into operation. Its aim for the student of English is that he may "be able to read extensively and to write accurately."

AUSTRALIA TO SEND
AGENT TO CANADA

SPECIAL FROM MONTREAL BUREAU
LONDON—The Australian Government has decided to appoint a commercial representative in the Dominion of Canada. Canada has for some years been very enterprising in despatching commercial agents to the different parts of the Commonwealth forming the British Empire.

One such agent, C. R. Stevens, has just published an interesting account of a tour he made through Central and East Africa. Canada is also becoming very active in West Africa. Plantation machinery offers a wide field for her in all parts of that continent.

Latest Advance From the Crude Silhouette



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The Inventor Exhibits His Two Cameras, One for Instantaneous Work, the Other a Time-Exposure Machine for Amateurs. The Innovation Is Expected to Be on the Market Soon at a Comparatively Low Price.

When Winter Sends Forth Her Appeal



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VIENNA EXPERT
INVENTS COLOR
PHOTO CAMERADevice Enables Picture in
Colors to Be Taken in
One-Tenth of Second

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VIENNA—Despite the advances made in color photography during the last few decades, it has hitherto been impossible to produce photo-

graphs in natural colors without great patience. The difficulty of arranging exposures of differing lengths of time for the different colors has taxed the ingenuity of some of the most expert photographers; but it is now claimed that it has been overcome in the latest invention of a young Viennese photographic expert, Joseph Mroz.

As the result of 13 years' research in this branch of photography, Mr. Mroz has just patented an "Instantaneous Color Photo Camera," which he claims can take a color photograph in less than one-tenth of a second. By a special contrivance fitted into the camera, the three exposures which are necessary take place automatically and are regulated mechanically in such a way that the right amount of light is allowed to enter for the three "partial pictures" which are taken. The camera has only one lens, no reflector or prisms and is the same size as the usual reflector camera.

Instead of glass plates, Mr. Mroz uses non-perforated films, about twice the width of those used in the cinema. The same arrangement in the cinema camera is used for fixing the films, which runs on rubber rollers, working absolutely automatically by simply pressing a button. This last act brings the color filter and the indicator into action. The manipulation is then quite simple. Having first fixed the distance in the ordinary way, the handle is turned so as to regulate the necessary tension on the rollers within the camera, according to the speed required, and then the exposure, which can range from one-twentieth to one-tenth of a second takes place. A short turn, and the camera is ready for the next exposure. The unrolling of the films takes place automatically, and the camera can be loaded or unloaded in daylight, as special little compartments have been made for the chromatic fillings, one of which is enough for 50 complete exposures. The development of the negatives can be done in the ordinary way, and these can be used for the production of films in natural colors according to the usual methods without delay.

The photos shown to the Monitor representative were well defined and of a rich tone. Many of them had been taken by amateurs, who knew little of the technique of photography. Mr. Mroz declares that his new camera will soon be on the market. There will be a model for the expert and another for the amateur, the cheapest form of the latter to cost only about \$30, retail.

MONTREAL WELCOMES
ITS WINTER SEASONVisitors to Canada's Metropolis
Have Enjoyable Time

MONTREAL—The approach of winter is hailed with delight in Montreal, for it ushers in the most enjoyable period of the year and permits indulgence in the numerous seasonal sports for which the metropolis of Canada is famous and of which it offers a greater range and variety than any other city on the North American continent. The citizens of the eastern part of the United States, who for years past have found a trip to Montreal by motor, rail or steamer a pleasurable and memorable summer experience, are discovering that a winter visit can be equally productive of unusual enjoyment and healthful recreation. The proximity of Montreal to the larger centers in the eastern United States, including New York, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, and Detroit is a distinct factor in promoting week-end visits and winter vacations. The traveler from any of these cities can leave home in the late afternoon or early evening and be in Montreal for breakfast, with a clear day before him for making or renewing acquaintance with any or all of a dozen fascinating sports and pastimes.

Winter in Montreal is welcomed as a season of daily and nightly outings, of participation in exciting and invigorating sports, of festivals which are celebrated with a zest and gaiety born of the infusion of the

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spirit of France as represented by the 750,000 French-Canadians in the city.
Montreal's richest asset is Mount Royal Park, nearly 500 acres of natural loveliness, embracing the slopes and summit of the stately eminence rising to a height of 800 feet in the heart of the city to which it has given its name. Here every description of winter sport may be indulged in.

TEACHERS HAVE
BECOME PUPILSClasses in England Give
Both Pedagogical and Cultural Instruction

SPECIAL FROM MONTREAL BUREAU
LONDON—Perhaps one of the largest and most comprehensive schemes of classes for teachers in the whole world is that which is being conducted for the teachers in the day schools of London, Middlesex and Kent.

It consists of many lecture courses and practical classes in a range of subjects covering every aspect of the work of education, and including also many lectures of a broadly cultural character, designed to give inspiration and intellectual refreshment to the men and women who are responsible for the education of the children in the schools. Modern educational developments and new methods are not forgotten.

From a long list of subjects and lectures the following may be mentioned as typical:

Teaching of Art Appreciation, by J. Littlejohns. Literature and Drama, by Prof. Sir Israel Gollancz, of King's College; J. C. Squire, editor of the London Mercury; Ashley Dukes and others. "The Relation Between Geography and Agriculture," by Sir John Russell, director of Rothamsted Agricultural Experimental Station. "The Outlook in Europe," by G. P. Gooch. "The Period of Crisis in American History," by Prof. R. H. V. McIlroy. "English Music From Tudor to Victorian Times," by Rutland Boughton. "Modern Thought and Education," by Prof. T. Percy Nunn. "The Application of Physics in Everyday Life," by Prof. G. R. Darling.

TOUR OF EUROPE PLANNED
BOMBAY, India, Dec. 17 (AP)—King Amanullah of Afghanistan and his wife, accompanied by their suite, left here today aboard the steamship Rajputana for Europe. Their majesties passed through India en route to their European visit.

AMBRICOAL
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Galsworthy Says Great Writers
Draw From National SpringsBest of Burns, Scott and Stevenson Was Scottish to the
Marrow, He Declares—P. E. N. Club Aids
in Appeal to Humanity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDINBURGH—John Galsworthy, speaking as the principal guest at a dinner held by the Scottish center of the P. E. N. Club in Edinburgh recently, with Lady Margaret Sackville, the president of the center, in the chair, observed that the Scots were an eminently practical people and he had been expecting some such searching question as "What do the members of the P. E. N. Club do except eat?"

The club had other functions and as few there had been present at the fifth international conference of the P. E. N. Club held last June in Brussels, he would read to them the resolution then passed: "Literature, national though it may be in origin, knows no frontiers and should remain common currency between men—between nations in spite of political and international upheavals. In all circumstances, then, and particularly in time of war, works of art, the patrimony of humanity at large should be left untouched by national or political passion. Members of the P. E. N. clubs will at all times use what influence they have in favor of good understanding and mutual respect between the nations."

"That at least showed the spirit," continued Mr. Galsworthy, "in which we of the P. E. N. Club are expected to live and move and have our being, and I venture to think that if we of this ever-growing fellowship serve that spirit loyally we shall in the end do something really to forward the peace of the world, that peace which, believe me, is no longer a mere luxury but, with the growth of destructive machines and destructive methods, has become a sheer necessity of civilization."

There was another scheme and a practical one which they expected to come into being in June. The P. E. N. Club was an international association of writers and it was right and fitting that they should bring forth a general translation bureau—a sort of clearing house for

the literatures of the world. Although the P. E. N. Club was an international association they believed that the vital spark of literature was deeply national.

"We writers," he said, "must draw and drink from national springs. The best of Burns and Scott, Stevenson and Barrie—to name a few at random—was Scottish to the marrow," and there was not a writer of any real distinction who was not national in fiber, but there did come from true literature, as there did from true art, that which rose above the trivial and the topical, an appeal to humanity at large which crossed national boundaries. They of the P. E. N. Club were trying to do all they could to aid that appeal, to standardize as it were, literary exchange, and to smooth away the hindrances and the handicaps of the Literary Custom House. Above all they tried to spread the "spirit of friendship and hospitality."

AMERICANS PLEASE DANES
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COPENHAGEN—Much satisfaction is felt in the art circles of Denmark from the results of the traveling art exhibition at Brooklyn, N. Y., the first stopping place in the United States. In spite of the difficulties in getting the 150 pictures and other works of sculpture and porcelain through the customs, the interest and appreciation shown by the Americans is taken as a just acknowledgment of Danish art.

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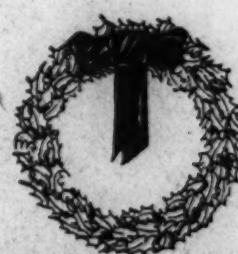
Say it with Flowers
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| Filet and Cut-work Tea Napkins 6 for | 4.25 |

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House and Garden

Five Cheerful House Plants for Window Gardens

By E. I. FARRINGTON
Secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society

AT THIS season of the year, when the days are short and often dark, plants which present a gay and cheerful appearance are especially to be prized. Many persons who love flowers are now using plants of this type for holiday gifts. Among the best is the Jerusalem Cherry, which is grown not for its flowers, to be sure, but for its fruit, which is borne with the greatest freedom, and being yellow or red, adds a pleasant note of color to any room. The Jerusalem Cherry is not an aristocratic plant, perhaps, but it does not look out of place in the finest apartment, while on the other hand, it is very inexpensive. The plants are easy to handle and will keep in good condition for a long time if a few essential points are kept in mind. They must have an abundance of water, but at the same time the drainage must be good. They are sure to drop their leaves if the soil gets water-logged and sour. The fact must be kept in mind, also, that the Jerusalem Cherry is very sensitive to gas, dropping both its fruit and its leaves in rooms where gas escapes, even in minute quantities.

Although the average person buys his plants at a greenhouse, there is no reason why they cannot be grown at home from seeds. Any sunny window will offer an opportunity for raising an abundance of plants, the seed being sown in March or April and the young plants put up in June. They are as easy to grow

as tomato plants and need to be handled in much the same way. Another cheerful plant which can be recommended at this season is the old-fashioned Christmas cactus, also called the Lobster cactus and sometimes the Crab cactus. It is a curious spreading plant with red, clawlike flowers at the ends of the branches. It needs considerable room, but offers few difficulties in the way of cultivation if it is not overwatered. Like most plants of this character, it thrives with a minimum of moisture, and if water is applied too liberally, the buds will drop. A Christmas cactus always blooms best when pot-bound, which means that it should not have a large pot. An occasional application of lime water, such as is readily made by dropping a small piece of lime in a pail or basin of water, is beneficial, and when summer comes the pot may be plunged into the ground in a sunny situation where the plant will require practically no attention until taken up again in the fall. Sometimes large plants are seen growing in tubs, but they are too big for the average room.

Ornamental Oranges
Probably there is no better plant for the average home than the Ornamental orange, good specimens of which can almost always be obtained at the florist shops at this season. Sometimes these orange plants flower in the house, but they are prized for their fruit, which is highly ornamental. One of the chief advantages of these oranges lies in the fact that they keep their handsome appearance for many months, the fruit sometimes remaining for almost a year. A sunny window is needed for dwarf oranges, and the soil must be kept well-drained. If it is heavy or is watered so much that it becomes sour, the plants will drop both their leaves and their fruit. Large pots are to be avoided because it is almost impossible to keep the soil in them in good condition. In furnace-heated houses, it is wise to wipe off the leaves frequently with a moist cloth, as dust should not be allowed to remain upon them. Orange plants may be kept along for several years if they are repotted in spring, fresh sandy compost being used in the pots. At the time of repotting, surplus and weak branches should be cut off, and if the plant is large, the whole top should be cut back to give it a symmetrical form.

Erica and Poinsettias
Flower lovers who have a Scotch background are pretty sure to prize the plants sold in the stores as heather. As a matter of fact, these plants are not true heathers, but Ericas from South Africa, although they have much the appearance of the plant which grows over the banks and braes of Scotland. All too often, however, these plants prove a disappointment soon after they are taken into the living room by dropping their flowers. The reason is too high a temperature in the room, dry air, and lack of water. Ericas love moisture, but at the same time dislike to have it stand around the roots. No water must be allowed to accumulate in the saucers or jardinières under the pots, and yet water must be given freely. It is a pretty good plan to stand the plants in a pan of water until the moisture reaches the surface, as will be indicated by the darkening of the soil. It is important, also, to give the plants fresh air, although without having the wind blow directly upon them. It is good practice to open the

GROUNDS WELL PLANNED, WHETHER SMALL OR SPACIOUS, ARE HARMONIOUS AS MUSIC



Gardens of a Kansas City Home, Designed by S. Herbert Hare

windows of an adjoining room for 10 minutes once or twice a day, unless the temperature is very low.

Poinsettias are always much in evidence at the holiday season and are very bright and cheerful. At the same time they cannot be expected to decorate a living room for long, for they are not adapted to dwelling house conditions and soon drop both their foliage and their flowers. Nevertheless, they have been used for having, for even a short season of bloom. Many persons do not know, apparently, that the true flower of the poinsettia is very small and inconspicuous. What passes for the flower is really made up of bracts which are merely modified leaves. Poinsettias can be carried through the winter and made to flower the next season if cut back hard after the flowers and leaves have dropped, but this is not feasible as a rule, except when a greenhouse is available.



TRAVELERS who have visited the palace of Louis of France, at Versailles, always exclaim over the beauty of the Hall of Mirrors. Not only is the room a work of art in itself, but alternating with each mirror there is a window, and that window frames a picture. As far as the eye can reach, Louis, long gone, presents to us a beautiful landscape.

Pictures Through the Windows
It may seem far fetched to compare our modest dwellings with the Hall of Mirrors in Louis' Palace, but he had an idea we may well use. Even if we cannot go as far as in our beautifying as he did, most of us can do something to make the windows in his house frame pictures of his grounds. And while at this time of the year it is impossible to do much of the actual work in making the premises lovely, it is just the season in which to note all the improvements we can think of that would make the place beautiful viewed from the inside of the house. These fall days reveal every bare and unlovely spot. Each shows so plainly where a touch of beauty is needed. Perhaps it is a shrub to conceal the bareness of the hydrant or to make the garage look less stark from the

house. Or it may be that a shrub in another spot is all that is needed to give the living room the atmosphere of being in the midst of a garden all the year around.

It is at this time of the year that we realize that shrubs contribute beauty to the home grounds longer than any other plant. Even when they have lost their leaves, they catch the snow in fantastic shapes in their branches, and they call the birds. Perhaps they have been used for planting around the house to tie the building to the ground about it, but you can't see that from the windows. See if there are not places where they could help your windows frame pictures.

Use of Notebook
A notebook in which to record all the possible improvements to the premises is a great help. Checking each off as it is accomplished forms a wonderful incentive to get at the work as soon as possible and make it count for some purpose. It cannot all be done at once, of course. Sometimes, however, it is possible to make the view from each window in the living room a real picture in the course of a season. But if the family spends most of the day in the dining room or the kitchen, the place to begin is in the views from those rooms.

After deciding where shrubs should be placed comes the choice as to what kinds they shall be. With this need in our thought, we spend delightful hours over the nurseryman's catalogues, or discussing with friends what they have chosen for beautifying their yards. And if the pocketbook is slim and we are willing to wait a little longer for the loveliness we anticipate, we can accept the cutting so willingly offered from a friend's bush. After all, these are the nicest to have around a home. Friendship shrubs, one woman calls them. Each one means far more to her than any she could buy. Even her children speak always of the lilacs as "Grandmother's lilacs," and there is "Aunt Helen's bridal wreath." It seems as if those children will be storing up happy memories of their home and childhood for being able to see these friendly reminders whenever they look out of the windows, no matter what the weather or the season.

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Growing Your Own Dish Cloths

PASSING through a shop in New York City which handles miscellaneous supplies, a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor was struck by an odd-looking article in the shape of a glove labeled a "Loofah." Closer observation showed it to be a rough glove made from the dish-cloth gourd, also known as the vegetable sponge, the dish-rag gourd or the luffa, the latter being the Arabic name and the ordinary commercial term for this product, which is widely grown in the tropics of both the New World and the Old World, especially the latter. It is not hard to grow, however, in the southern part of the United States.

The mature fruit is long and narrow and somewhat pear-shaped, very much like the Italian squash. The shell is thin and hard like that of the

ordinary calabash, but the striking peculiarity of the fruit is the triangular fibrous membrane, which fills the interior and contains the seeds. This membrane is slightly abrasive, like a rather harsh Turkish towel. When flattened by pressure into a sheet it can easily be cut into the form of a mit and the edges bound together with tape. The writer saw these recently priced at 50 cents. They are excellent as a bathroom accessory.

The membrane may be used without compression or shaking, however, merely by cutting slices from it about the thickness of a flat rubber sponge. These are pleasant toilet sponges and they are also convenient and useful in washing dishes and cleaning pots and pans, saving much labor since the used portions can be readily discarded.

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A Landscape Architect Encourages the Amateur

PROBABLY not more than a dozen canvases have been produced by S. Herbert Hare, Kansas City landscape architect, yet hundreds of gigantic pictures are his work, the manifestations of his feeling for beauty. They grace homes, parks, cities, not only of America but of a score of foreign countries.

The canvas on which Mr. Hare expresses his idea is the landscape. For colors he employs the unrivaled hues of nature—her flowers, her trees, her cerulean sky line. And the gallery in which he hangs the finished masterpiece is the outdoor world.

The western homes of such American figures as J. S. Coden and Waite Phillips; the exotic gardens of tropical cities; many stately formal gardens of Europe—all these reflect the symmetrical thought of Mr. Hare. In his case, the prophet is not without honor in his own country, for he is one of the commission to lay out the landscape details of the World War Memorial of his home city.

Longview, Wash., that unique model town that arose overnight a few years ago, is laid out after the plans of Mr. Hare, who was selected for the work by R. A. Long, founder of the enterprise. The 50-acre park which Mr. and Mrs. William Allen White are giving to Emporia, Kan., is a bit of landscape work which he is now designing.

Mr. Hare gives the comforting assurance that the pure beauty of surroundings which delight and satisfy is within reach of the man of moderate income. He declares that the average home owner need not consult a landscape architect as to his grounds.

"A little good taste, a sense of color effect, and the love of beauty are all that are needed," he said, "and if these are lacking, then the

home builder need only turn to the countless written articles describing the planning of homes and gardens to suit his individual taste."

Lack of patience, Mr. Hare believes, is the cause of many ill arranged gardens. "A large number of shrubs and plants," he explained, "do not attain their full growth for several years. In the meantime, Mr. Homebuilder, tiring of waiting for the small trees and shrubs to grow, plants larger ones. The result is that in a few years he has a garden badly out of proportion."

Mr. Hare believes a man should spend as much time, thought, and money on the furnishing of his garden as on the interior of his home. "Why not?" he asked. "A beautiful garden with bird baths, sundial, benches and well-planted flowers is as inspiring and as restful as a lovely picture or an enchanting music." "The Europeans learned this years ago and the grounds even of their modest homes reflect beauty and harmony. America needs this touch of the Old World charm, begotten of ages of wisdom."

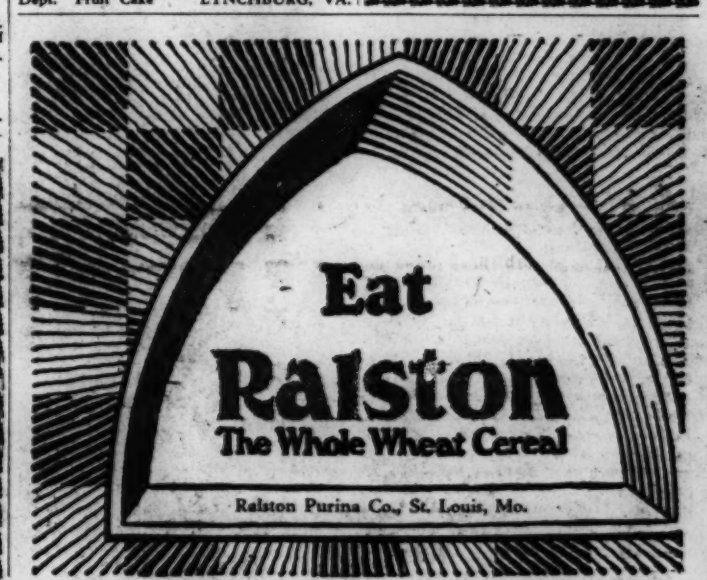
Mr. Hare was born in Kansas City and follows in his father's footsteps. Sidney J. Hare, in his youth, was one of the first recognized landscape architects of the United States, and his botanical discoveries are known throughout the flower and nature-loving world. The father and son are associated in their profession.

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ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

Children's Furniture—Chiefly Chairs and Their Users

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

There is a peculiar pull to those less often seen bits of old-time home furnishings that were used by the little folk, not large enough to sit comfortably in their parents' chairs, or to lean on desks and tables of upland height. If one is thoughtfully inclined, and who is not when looking at such things, they arouse the pleasantest kind of memories, of hours when we have watched the busy near-babies in our homes or in those of others.

Then, we are likely to recall that such pieces as were made around 1750 are of a time when all sorts of standards were different from those of today, and that in particular demands made on children by parents and by teachers of those years seem strange to us when compared with today's practice. The pleasures, the tasks and the conduct of very small boys and girls in the home, at school, in the church, surprise us in some ways even more than the corresponding activities of the men and the women.

Children were so numerous in those days of large families that their doings and their training must have taken a great amount of attention from their elders, though almost quite different lines than now. The alphabet was taught to many thousands by the use of the New England Primer, a tiny book about five inches by three and having about 80 pages. It was almost universally used in America, one historian estimating that more than 3,000,000 copies were printed in the century and a half during which it was popular. Starting with the alphabet and progressing through easy words it advanced to those of five syllables.

Even simpler means were employed commonly in the seventeenth century and later—the "Hornbook," though it was not a book at all but a small piece of board sometimes no larger than 2½ by 3½, in which was fastened a printed page. On this appeared the alphabet and frequently the Lord's Prayer. To protect the paper it was covered with a thin sheet of translucent horn held in place by strips of brass fastened by crude tacks.

Decks More Common Than Tables. A somewhat limited range of furniture for children has come down to us, chairs made particularly for them being the most common, while desks are found much oftener than benches or tables. In fact, we have been unable to secure desirable pictures of either of the last mentioned. At the left of our group appears a desk from which the lid is missing. The form of the front suggests Dutch or Scandinavian influence in its deep curves and heavy lines. It is possible that it came from Pennsylvania, where somewhat similar furniture is likely to appear.

A marked contrast to this is the attractive little desk in maple at the right of the group. Its design is almost identical with those found on adults' desks made in New England about 1750, or 20 years before and after that date. The handles on the lower drawer are a later addition, the other brasses being the originals. The small drawers in the upper part are surprisingly good, those at the ends carrying a heavy convex curve while that at the center has the same in concave form. Even the so-called secret drawers, narrow and deep, with half-column fronts, were provided for the child as they were in like pieces for grown-ups.

Most Small Chairs Are Slat-Backs. While we are not giving attention at this time to the playthings used by little girls 175 years ago, some of them are included in the group. These serve to suggest the proportions of the chairs and the table, which last, as it happens, is probably a low stool for the use of the big folk.

The two chairs show very different details, although both have three slats and are made of the usual woods, maple, ash and oak. That on the right would be considered much the better of the two because of the turnings which appear on both front and back posts. The arms also are preferable, although the simple round on the left hand chair would suggest the very early patterns of the Carver and Winthrop sort.

The education of girls was thought to have been finished so far as books were concerned when they had learned to read English. Long before that they were expected to be skilled knitters, those of four years often being able to knit stockings and mittens. We may confidently think of these chairs as having been used by such busy little people, whose

next domestic accomplishment after knitting might be the slow sewing of patchwork under the mother's guidance, later to prove their skill by the sometimes elaborate samplers so much treasured now.

Quilting, embroidery, lace making and fine needlework of many sorts were all taught in the very early years. And all these were considered accomplishments rather than commonplace tasks, the "fashionable" schools making a prominent feature of handwork. One Boston schoolmaster advertised in 1816 that he taught "All sorts of fine works as Featherworks, Filigree, and Painting on Glass, Embroidering a new way, Turkeywork for Handkerchiefs two new ways, fine new fashion Furges, Flourishing and Plain work."

In the rare cases when the girl's education was continued beyond the ability to read and write, such English grammars were used as the one which appeared in Boston bearing the following title, "The Young Lady's Accidence, or a Short and Easy Introduction to English Grammar, designed principally for the use of Young Learners, more especially for those of the Fair Sex, though Proper for Either."

This was somewhat less than 3 by 5 inches in size and had but 57 pages. Nearly all the school books of the children in those days were in rhyme, whether the New England Primer, with its

"Zaccheus he
Did Climb a tree
His Lord to see."

or the arithmetic, which stated a problem in part as follows:

"When first the Marriage Knot was tied
Between my Wife and Me
My age did hers as far exceed
As three times three does three."

The Wear of Unexpected Service. One quite touching evidence of the use of their chairs by very small children is seen in the flattened sides of the posts, both front and back. This is caused by these surfaces having been subjected to long continued rubbing over rough floors, as the little ones played with these chairs, or slid them about as supports when they were learning to



Above, Left—This Uncommon Form of Desk Is Made of Pine and Is 21 Inches in Length. From the Boston Antique Shop. Above, Center—As the Child Hostess May Have Entertained Her Playmates a Century and a Half Ago or Earlier, Using Mother's Stool for a Table. From Finnerly's Antique Shop. Above, Right—A Maple Desk "Just Like Father's." From the Rhode Island School of Design. Below Are Five Chairs That Show How the Grown-ups Remembered the Little Boys and Girls of Colonial Times. All From the Rhode Island School of Design.

the front post knobs give a desirable finish and are unspotted.

Perhaps the most attractive as well as the rarest children's chairs of this period are the Windsor type. Two excellent and unusual examples are shown here. The fan-back carries many of the details most desired in this type—well turned legs with side splines of the back made in the same pattern; saddle seat deeply formed, with incurved sides and a sharp pommel. It is somewhat surprising, with so much care given to other parts, that the top rail of the back should have been made so

its original seat suitably covered with a piece of blue and white home-woven coverlet material.

Examples of English cottage furniture of the same period are not available for comparison with that which was used in the American colony during the same period. We have, however, an opportunity to see what the children's chairs in some middle-class homes of England were in the late eighteenth century. Those illustrated are all made of mahogany and carry Chippendale characteristics of a more or less refined quality.

That with the pierced splat in group carries a back apparently derived from the designs of Sheraton, since it has a square-topped back and vertical bars deeply grooved. In spite of the strength of the lower frame, its maker used the same number of stretchers that he would have placed in a full-sized piece, elements which were omitted in the other two cases.

Teaching the Colonial Boy. Boys began the study of Latin next after the Primer, Josiah Quincy being sent to school in Andover at the age of six. There he learned by rote pages on pages of ancient text which he understood but very little. The seal for their knowledge of Latin is shown by the story of one minister, who, while he shaved each morning, had his five-year-old son stand close by on a footstool reading Latin to him. The father kept in sight the same book, that he might note and correct the child's errors. So states Alice Morse Earle concerning an ancestor of hers.

Some collectors have made it their particular hobby to acquire furniture which was made especially for children. Many more people there are who feel that their homes do not carry adequately the impression of old-time surroundings unless some things appear which suggest the child-life of those earlier days. We are inclined to approve of their taste rather than that of a person who accumulates a quantity of such objects. A fine old high chair in the dining room, for example, whether recently bought or inherited, is a pleasant companion. Quite as welcome in the living room is a child's low chair with arms in any one of the many types which are illustrated here. If one has the desire to give more than a suggestion of that phase of family life it is a delightful diversion to seek and to add to the easily found chairs some of the rarer pieces that may give even greater satisfaction.

Out of the Cannon. Just beyond the village, close to the shore, and under the lee of a rugged, colorful cliff, stood an old fired house, the home of a certain large family. One day two of the young sons, dislodging a boulder on the grassy slope that led to the

Where Is It Now?

ON AN island off the coast of Scotland there is a tradition that in the year 1588 one of the ships of the great Spanish Armada hove threateningly into sight, driven northward by the fierce winds then prevalent. The invaders, no doubt to induce quick submission to whatever demands they meant to make, fired a broadside over the land. But that same night, before they could land in force, a sudden wild gale arose and the proud galleon was wrecked on the rocks that lay hidden in the bay.

The physical characteristics of some of the islanders seem to confirm that story, for both hair and complexion speak plainly of Latin ancestry. It is said that they are descended from sailors who had survived the waves and sought refuge among their artwile foes. The presence of those southern-looking people might have had a different explanation, but other evidence of that long ago event was provided in rather a peculiar manner.

Just beyond the village, close to the shore, and under the lee of a rugged, colorful cliff, stood an old fired house, the home of a certain large family. One day two of the young sons, dislodging a boulder on the grassy slope that led to the

precipice, found that they had started a small landslide. Well out of the way, they watched it rattle down with boyish enthusiasm and when the dust had cleared from the air a strange object was lying on the ground. It was about the size and shape of a large orange, dark like iron and heavy.

Being familiar with the tale of the Spanish ship, they concluded at once that this was one of the solid shot from her guns. Taking it home, they searched through the encyclopedia and other books for information regarding the ammunition used by that famous fleet. They learned that at that period stone missiles had given way to iron ones such as this specimen, it having been discovered that a projectile of metal weighing only a few pounds was as effective as the more primitive sort which weighed much more. Persuaded that they had found something really worth while, the ball was placed among their treasures and shown to friends. But interest in it soon faded, for in that land of ancient memories old things were mere or less common.

In the course of time both boys

went to distant countries, and the cannon ball was left behind. One day a use was found for it on the drawing room hearth—to break the lumps of coal in the scuttle. And there it lay during all the years while that big family dispersed to the four corners of the world. When the youngest child, grown to womanhood, married an American and went to live in the United States, the contents of the old house were sold at auction. But the cannon ball, having proved itself a genuine help, was carried to town to continue its services there. Some years passed and this house too was disposed of, the furniture being sold with it.

For awhile after that the very existence of the cannon ball was forgotten. One day there was a reunion of several members of that family in New York, and in talking over the old experiences the unique coal breaker was called to mind. What had become of it? No one knew! The last anyone remembered was seeing it in its accustomed place.

Appreciation Too Long Delayed. Now for the first time they realized what an interesting curio they had used so nonchalantly. A letter written to the present owners of the house brought back the reply that nothing was known of an iron ball, although they did seem to recall that when they took possession there had been such an article lying on the hearth. After the decorators had cleared away their rubbish it had been seen no more.

So where is that cannon ball now? Perhaps thrown into a junk heap, there to remain in obscurity until unearthed by some odd chance. In thinking of the possible adventures of that relic of other days it becomes clear just how it is that real treasures are sometimes picked up in the most unlooked for places.

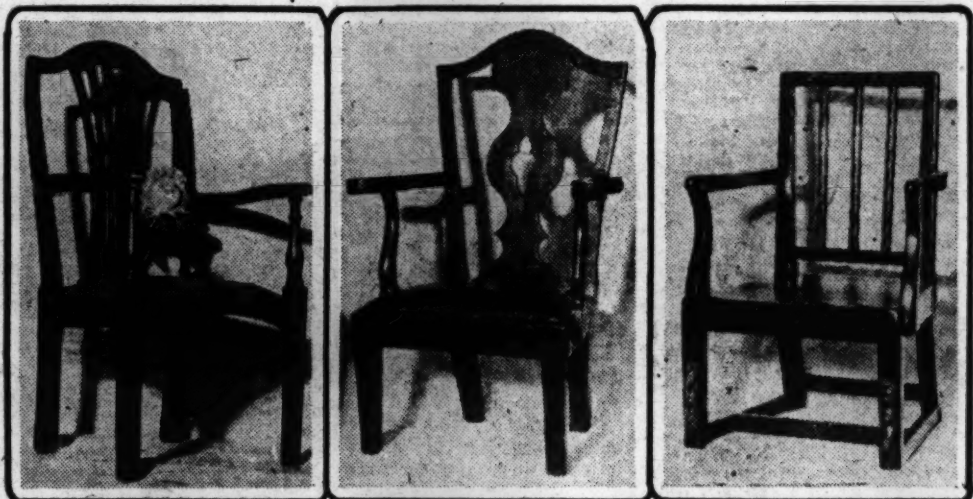
Some day when that bit of historic metal is disclosed, will the finders know that they have in their possession a souvenir of the so-called Invincible Armada, which in the reign of Elizabeth sailed so confidently to conquer England, and came instead to such disastrous end? If they do not recognize it for what it is, will they imagine anything so romantic and unlikely as what is actually the case—that they are holding in their hands in this twentieth century a missile shot in the sixteenth from the sides of a haughty Spanish galleon.

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walk. The same effect is found on two of those slat-backs which appear in the lower row, equal if not greater flattening being on the back posts of the same pieces. In fact more wear is often seen on the backs than on the fronts, since the users would be more likely to tip the piece in that direction than toward the front.

The differences in the details of the second and fourth chairs in the lower row give opportunity for interesting comparisons. First, one has three slats, the other a center splat and a top rail such as are typical of Queen Anne style. The latter chair has well-turned front posts which harmonize with the graceful baluster form of the back. The arm splindle which connects these is well shaped and

much heavier as to be quite out of proportion.

The Windsor armchair seen at the left in our group is especially well-balanced. If not assured that it was only about 25 inches in height one might think that it was made for a man and not for a child. It may be noticed that the legs and stretches are turned in precisely the same way as are the front posts which support the arm.

In the middle appears a much lower chair of a decidedly different design, whose somewhat crude construction suggests that it might have been made in the household where it was used. It is wholly of pine,

which the doll is sitting is nicely proportioned and has well-curved arms. The turned front posts appear to be a hangover from the baluster shape common in the Queen Anne style. In this respect the other two chairs with square legs conform closer to the later eighteenth century.

The third English chair of this

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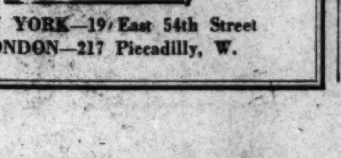
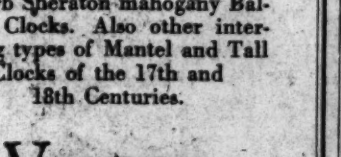
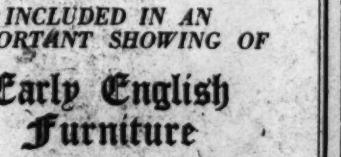
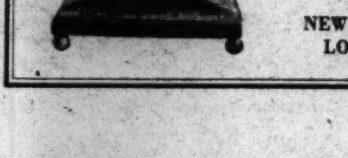
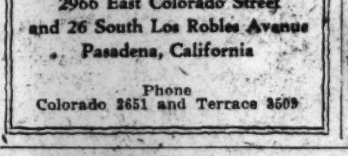
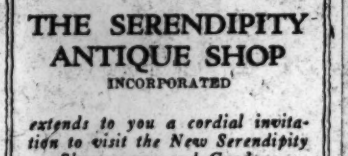
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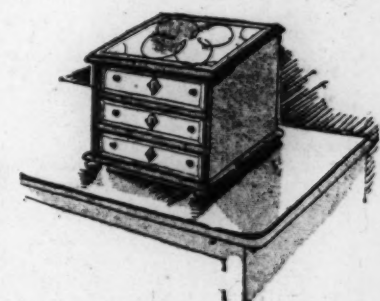
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A Queen Anne and A Sheraton Miniature Chest

Au Quatrième's collection is the more interesting in that it includes English, Italian, French and early American examples. There are two little Italian Directoire chests, one inlaid and the top drawer divided in pigeonholes, and a delightful Queen Anne walnut example with bun feet and the top inlaid in circles in the manner of the style. A little Louis XIV walnut commode with its tiny *piéds de biche* is most attaching. And an English olive-wood dressing-table

with a mirror serves the purpose of a dressing mirror in this amusingly doll-like fashion. One of the most interesting of these pieces is a Sheraton mahogany bow-front chest of drawers, with every dignified accent of that master's sophisticated style reduced to dimensions of inches. And there is a primitive little early American oak high chest with bun feet which may, unlike the others, have been intended as a nursery piece.

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Expectation of the Dawn

"WE MUST learn to awaken and to keep ourselves awake, not by mechanical aids, but by an infinite expectation of the dawn which does not forsake us in our soundest sleep." So Thoreau counsels us. Unfortunately, most of us today are scarcely ever awakened except by mechanical aids, and these tend for so late an hour that we are rarely at hand to watch the day breaking. We cannot exclaim with Shakespeare, "Full many a glorious morning have I seen"; rather, we repeat the words of the good Bishop in *Mazo de la Roche's* charming book, "Explorers of the Dawn." When the little boy David asks the Bishop to name the most beautiful thing in the world, the Bishop replies:

"Well, if you must have it, it's the Dawn. . . . You mustn't be frightened when you hear its wings, nor be abashed at the splendor of it, for it was designed for just such little fellows as you."

Perhaps the dawn was designed chiefly for fresh, wide-awake creatures like birds and little children—and poets. At any rate, poets have been early risers and industrious ones, too, for they have left us many delightful records of their dewy and fragrant morning watches—records which stir in us again "expectations of the dawn."

Few poets have cared to describe the true dawn, that brief period preceding the dawnlight, when the air is chilly and the sky colorless. And yet Masfield has painted it in "A grey mist on the sea, and a grey dawn breaking"; and Chaucer knew it:

"The busy lark the messenger of day
Salute in his song the morrow gray."

There is, it seems, a kind of hierarchy among dawns, for there is both a "high" and a "low" dawn. In a "high" dawn the morning light appears above a bank of clouds, but in a "low" dawn close to the horizon, as described in Browning's lines:

"Look out if yonder be not day again
Rimming the rock-row."

But these are rather obvious impressions of the sunrise; there are more lovely and more stimulating experiences in poetry. In Milton's *L'Allegro*, for example, there are the freshness and sweetness, the beauty and homeliness of morning in the English countryside. There blow through these lines the sweet odor of the rose and the new-mown hay and the good earthy smell of the up-turned furrow. One hears not only the thrilling notes of the lark, but also the "lively din" of the barnyard cock. As the sun appears and ambers the hillocks and hedgerows, the poet catches sight of the farm hands at their tasks, blithely whistling or singing. "It was a cheerful, hearty, innocent dawn, that of Milton's."

Whoever reads Masfield's "Dawn" will know how little changed in three hundred years is the scene at daybreak in the English country districts: the landscape is as charming as in Milton's day; only the laborers seem less awake.

"The dawn comes cold; the haystack smokes
The green twigs crackle in the fire
The dew is dripping from the oaks
And sleepy men bear milking yokes
Slowly toward the cattle byre."

Down in the town a clock strikes six
The grey east heaven burns and glows.

In a quite different mood Wordsworth viewed the dawn in the Vale. It was more than these homely sights and sounds that he realized when he lifted the latch of his cottage, and stole to his hilltop to watch the first gleams of dawnlight; it was the profound mystery and awe of the moment that he felt, the "holy calm" which overspread his soul until the prospect that he saw appeared like something in a dream. Nor was it in the Vale alone that the poet was moved by the sunrise; in London, also, he was deeply touched by the majesty of the dawn coming over a mighty city.

To some poets dawn is most majestic when witnessed from a mountain top. Shelley, more than any other English poet, has caught all the delicate, skyey hints, all the gleaming, quivering colors, all the burning radiance of dawn among the high mountains. Again and again in "Prometheus Unbound" his melodious verse shimmers in color and light, as in these brief passages:

"The point of one white star
Is quivering still
Deep in the orange light of widening morn
Beyond the purple mountain. . . .

And far on high the sky-cleaving
Mountains
From icy spires of sun-like
radiance fling
The dawn."

Beyond these impressions of the beauty and freshness of the majesty and holy calm of the dawn, the poets have recognized some "strangeness" in the daily miracle. Conrad Aiken in his "Morning Song" of Seneca has attempted to convey our modern sense of this "strangeness" and our conception of the immensities of the universe revealed by modern discovery; he sees the dawn coming not only in his chamber, but also in other parts of the earth, and the vast universe beyond our planet.

"It is morning. I stand by the window
And tie my once more
While waves far off in a pale rose
Crash on a white sand shore. . . .

The green earth tilts in a sphere
Of air
And bathes in a flame of space;
There are houses hanging above the stars
And stars hung under a sea. . . .
And a sun far off in a shell of
silence
Dapples my walls for me."

"Every natural fact," says Emerson, "is a symbol of some spiritual fact." No wonder, then, that the poet, looking at the dawn in a meditative mood, should find in it a symbol of human history, an emblem of some more abundant life. In two poems Lanier has nobly employed this figure. In his sonnets on Columbus, the dawn is both fact and symbol. Beset by doubts, Columbus once cries out:

"My dawn! How if it never breaks!
How if this West by other Wests is
pleced!"

In "Sunrise" Lanier sees in the dawn a symbol of a new social order, of a better civilization than ours in which men shall labor, not like slaves, but like artists, till at last their souls shall "float free with the sun."

And finally, there is that dramatic last stanza of Browning's "Saul." Just after David has caught the vision of the Christ incarnate in human flesh, dawn breaks. And its coming is a forecast to David of a new day in the world of nature and of men. The dawn has become the symbol of that Messiah whose new word of love is the key to the riddle of existence. Browning was not the first to employ the dawn; thus did the Hebrew Zachariah picture the Messiah; for he sang, "The daydawning from on high hath visited us." In calling the Christ the Dawn, the ancient poets used a symbol at once the most tender and most sublime and, in some ways, the most beautiful which the heart of man has conceived.

Expectations of the Dawn. How boundless has been the appeal to the heart and imagination of mankind of that brief and lovely hour in the daily course of the sun. . . . A. L. C.



The Pottery Vendor. From an Oil Painting by Dixie Seldon.

Babylon Today

Four thousand years ago Babylon was the center of civilization—the hub of the world, the mold from which the rest of humanity took its pattern. She fell to Assyrian might, but rose again under Nebuchadnezzar II to a position of even greater glory. Built on the banks of the Euphrates, with the Tigris only a few furlongs away, her commercial undertakings were enormous. East and north and west went her caravans and wherever they went men carried tales of her wonders, and far-away countries learned her creeds and her superstitions. It is no coincidence that the beautiful Greek myths, which were the inspiration of so much European art and poetry, have their counterparts in the wars and loves of Ishtar and Marduk, Enki and Shamash, or that the adventures of the superman hero, Gilgamesh, so strongly resemble those of Hercules.

The Babylonians were the first astrologers. It was they who built up the system of divination by the stars, of which the knowledge reached Europe by way of Greece. This belief in a "lucky star" is a common expression. The Babylonians were the first astrologers. It was they who built up the system of divination by the stars, of which the knowledge reached Europe by way of Greece. This belief in a "lucky star" is a common expression. The Babylonians were the first astrologers. It was they who built up the system of divination by the stars, of which the knowledge reached Europe by way of Greece. This belief in a "lucky star" is a common expression.

To the Christian peoples, with their heritage of Jewish history, Babylon is a synonym for wickedness, so that our gloomier moralists speak of London or New York as "the modern Babylon." For them her name has lived not so much because of her wealth and pride, but through the mouth of an insignificant people captured and deported wholesale to suffer homesickness amid a luxury to which they were wholly unaccustomed—"by the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down, yea, we wept when we remembered Zion," mourned the Jews.

In 1899 a party of German archaeologists began work on the group of mounds which tradition gave as the site of the city. The northern one, Babil, alone kept any semblance of the ancient name, Babil, the Gate of the Gods. They worked there for fifteen years, only to abandon everything on the outbreak of war in 1914. Today the eternally blowing sand has re-covered much of their work, rain and frost have demolished mud-brick walls, and destroyed the first tentative groupings of Nebuchadnezzar's architects for the barrel-vault, and small boys help in the work of demolition by their relentless search for "Antikens."

Nevertheless, one can still make out the route of the Processional Way, which ran through the citadel from north to south. Along it the great god Marduk was carried in triumphal procession from his temple in Babil. The Ishtar Gate still stands with its relief of bulls and dragons and the temple of Marduk by its side. The latter building throws an interesting sidelight on the inherent conservatism of religious bodies. When it was rebuilt, in Nebuchadnezzar's reign, the use of burnt brick was fairly general, and it was always used for buildings of importance. The church of that day, however, then as now, had little use for modern innovations, and the temple was reconstructed of the old, non-durable mud-brick.

The building material of Babylon has remained unaltered for more than four thousand years. Stone there is none—wood, except from the date-palms, is very scarce, but the rivers bring down every year rich deposit, which when formed into cakes and either dried in the sun or burnt in the kilns, makes most excellent bricks. The conditions, therefore, precluded any drastic change in the methods of living, while tradition also played a very strong part in the lives of the Babylonians, so that the excavators found that Nebuchadnezzar's city very much resembled that of Hammurabi, built fifteen hundred years before and many times sacked and burned. In spite of the lack of open spaces, there is a deliberate attempt at town-planning; the streets are straight and run at right angles to one another. The remains of Nebuchadnezzar's great wall—so wide that chariots and horses could pass one another on it, and which was the admiration of all travelers, can still be seen and traced for two or three miles. It is, however, the complete and utter desolation which more than anything else overwhelms one, as one stands on the great mounds. "Therefore the wild beasts of the desert, with the wild beasts of the island, shall dwell there, and the owls shall dwell therein; and it shall be no more inhabited for ever; neither shall it be dwelt in from generation to generation." The words come so irresistibly to memory. As we went back to our waiting car, a primrose moon rose full in a powdery blue sky, and the cries of the jackals rose in the silence. Will this ancient land which has seen so many civilizations, and which is now after five hundred years of turmoil being slowly brought to realize the blessings of peace, see yet another prophecy fulfilled? Will it be that in Iraq they shall build the old wastes, they shall raise up the former desolations, and they shall repair the waste cities, the desolations of many generations?

A Sea Pool of Laguna

Reposing in the crevices of the rocks which project into the ocean at Laguna Beach are miniature sea pools.

One pool in particular stands out in its fairy-like beauty. It is enhanced by an incomparable variety of mosses, sea urchins, shells and stones. The surface is interlaced with innumerable tracks and trails of little sea animals, while its sides are tinged with the subtle hues of tan, brown, lavender and gray mosses, which make a beautiful hedge. Embedded in the bottom and sides are countless sea urchins of a purple hue resembling the wild cactus flowers that grow on the hillsides. Olive green anemones adorned with tiny shells spread fluke leaves in circles.

The little hermit crab may be seen tripping over the variegated rocks with buoyant lightness, carrying his shell house with him. Fastened to the rocks are odd-shaped barnacles (once the home of tiny animals) striped in rose, green and white and decorated with shells and mosses. They resemble miniature castles towering on the banks of the garden and lend a touch of perfection to the tasteful decorative combination. Seals and fishes are cuddled beneath the stones and mosses and occasionally a baby starfish may be seen washed up by the waves and left on a rock.

IF ONE has ever visited a Bretonne market he finds that even there, there is class distinction. The wealthiest vendors rent their stalls by the year in the covered market, while the next prosperous pitch their white-and-red awnings stands outside. But the poorer just push their wares to market in a handcart and spread them on the ground. If the vendor is a pottery merchant, she (for usually the women do the selling) is apt not to have the best examples but the seconds: pieces slightly chipped or with the figures poorly painted.

The peasants in this canvas are most typical of Brittany, their costumes, wooden sabots and ample figures. One can even tell their native towns from their coifs, for each community has its specially designed cap. For instance, the two facing figures in the rear of the group are readily recognized as coming from Concarneau and Pont l'Abbe, while the one with the white dangling ribbons on her ridiculously small coif is from Quimper. In the little assembly are three widows, for they wear a hood with no ribbons. It is more than likely that the one holding the plate is the vendor. Up by the covered market and the stalls all is noisy and exciting as the farmers and fishwives barter over their shopping or lustily greet friends. This is the social event of the week, but a bit apart there is less enthusiasm and more tranquility. Dixie Seldon has painted many times in Brittany. She has a great love for the colorful fishing village of Concarneau and its people, and she paints them vigorously, truthfully and with great skill.

Assisi

Under the arched gate of a city wall, a group of people stood watching the road that wound down the mountain and off across the plain. . . . Assisi, at whose gate the watchers stood, lies far across the sea in beautiful Italy. It is a little city, built on a mountain side, with a great wall all about it, and a castle on the height above, and it looks very much as it did . . . more than seven hundred years ago. Inside the walls, the stone houses are crowded together, making narrow, crooked streets, so steep, that the carriage wheels drive through them. Some streets, indeed, are simply long flights of stone steps, where the children play, and the patient donkeys climb up, carrying heavy loads of charcoal or faggots. But, though the streets are narrow, Assisi is not gloomy. Everywhere there is sunshine and bright colour.

Above the brown tiled roofs rise tall green cypress trees; over a bit of garden wall trail red trumpet-creeper and blue morning-glories; even the window sills are gay with pink and red geraniums. In the open square the market-gardeners sell ripe grapes and plums and figs, covered over with fresh vine-leaves. Outside the city gates all the world seems like a fair garden. The hillsides are covered with olive trees, whose gray leaves twinkle like silver when the wind blows through them. Some of the trees look almost as old as the city walls, for their trunks are only hollow shells through which one sees the blue sky, though their tops still bear fruit bravely every year.

From the foot of the mountain stretches the river valley, bright with wheat fields and tall corn, and vineyards where the vines hang in heavy garlands from one mulberry tree to another. Between the rows of trees, in the shadow of the vines, great white oxen move slowly, dragging a clumsy, old-fashioned plough; and down a sunken road that cuts through vineyards and cornfields go brown, brown peasant women with burdens on their heads. — SOPHIE JEWETT, in "God's Troubadour."

Cedars

Everything is twice lovely with a beauty beyond what we see—
From twilight blossom to twilight
Though lovely enough these may be.

Now hackberry trees weave a picture
Of brown and gold leaves
whirling by.
And the spell of a bonfire at evening,
And a half circle moon in the sky.

And cottonwoods bring back the
Springtime, no matter how solemn
the day.
And a little old half-hearted garden,
All drenched in the sunshine of May.

But cedars are bound to bring Christmas,
though March winds go
roaring along
Striking the rain's shining harp-
strings.

Into wild and tempestuous song:
But only the fragrance of cedar—
And years slip away at the call:
And we are just nine and eleven.
With stockings that never grew tall;
And the fire is so warm and so
charity.

It is still a struggle to part—
Yes, only the fragrance of cedar.
And Christmas again in the heart.

KATHERINE WILLIAMS.

Duet

Every evening when Martin came down the little road that led to the three houses overlooking the pond, the occupants of the houses on either side of the Colonel's home saluted in gay friendliness from their open windows, to be rewarded by a bow and a lift of his black hat, a salutation compounded of gentle seriousness and kindly formality. Against the daily background of casually passing deliveries, the passing of Martin stood out pleasantly in its fine precision of carriage and gesture. But when Martin had turned the corner of the tall hedge, and entered the narrow, flagged walk that led to the Colonel's door, the neighbors unobtrusively closed their windows and withdrew to inner seclusion.

At the Colonel's door Martin always knocked briskly, and at once opened the door, so that he unfailingly met the hearty "come in" through the half-open door. With the Colonel's hall, Martin's preciseness vanished, he hung it carefully upon the nail with the black hat, he pocketed it, as it were, with his gloves, and there remained only the shine of gentleness in his mild blue eyes, and a radiation of pleased eagerness to meet the genial warmth of the Colonel. The Colonel, who was irresistible, he came out of the snugness of his living room, his ruddy face glowing. He wore invariably a Turkish fez, dark red above the shining color of his cheeks, the tassels hanging down in black contrast to the white of his hair. He glowed in an atmosphere of warm geniality, and in its beneficent glow, Martin could not but relax; the remaining slender frigidity of his formality melted into the ease of companionable relaxation.

It was usually in about five minutes after the entry of Martin that the reason for the closing of neighboring windows became evident. The Colonel seated himself before a music stand, and took up a clarinet; Martin seated himself at the piano, their glances met in a long look of mutual and perfect satisfaction. "We'll try the gavotte," the Colonel invariably suggested, and as invariably Martin would reply, "Yes, indeed, the gavotte." Then the shrill strident of the Colonel's clarinet beat against the closed windows as

"Be not overcome of evil"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN HIS epistle to the Christians at Rome, Paul recommended sundry practical duties which are no less important today than when the apostle first proposed them. The admonition to deal in Christianly manner with one's enemies when hungry and thirsty, whereby coals of fire would be heaped upon their heads, he followed with these significant words: "Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good." In this brief statement the Apostle to the Gentiles bequeathed his friends in Rome to rise above any sense of evil with which they might be confronted, whatever its name or nature, refuting its attempted domination.

One may inquire: What was the evil to which Paul directed himself? What was its nature? Evil was then, as it is now, sinful belief, the sum total of false claims, summarized and personified in the term "Satan" or "devil,"—every belief arising from the fundamental falsity that matter has life and intelligence. Paul's statement, it will be seen, was very far-reaching. He was exhorting the followers of Christ Jesus to deny the claims of the flesh, to put off "the old man with his deeds," the sum of falsity termed a mortal, and to lay hold of the truth, the truth about God and man. Paul well knew that salvation could be gained in no other way.

So long as the beliefs of the flesh are accepted as true, so long are we in bondage to its limitations, so long are we liable to come under its efforts to dominate and control us. Paul went farther than merely to warn the Christians in Rome against permitting these carnal beliefs to dominate, he urged them to overcome evil and stated the method: "Overcome evil with good." Thus the apostle clearly set forth the possibility of good destroying evil, a most important implication. If evil can be overcome, it is not the relentless foe to happiness and well-being which mankind has so generally believed.

To overcome evil with good, that was Paul's injunction. To show how this may be done is one of the great services which Christian Science is rendering mankind. In her revelation set forth in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy makes very plain both the nature of good and its source and power; and also the nature of evil and the method whereby good may be utilized in its overcoming, that is, in its destruction. That is to say, in its replacement.

Either side, and small fragments of it creep through into living rooms, to subside under the crossfire of indignant smiles.

The Colonel, as he played, faced the print of a ship in full sail coming in out of a vivid sunset, and presented his back to a curtain where a gray bird and a blue flower appeared in unending conjunction on a background of sand color. As the Colonel played, the vigor of his efforts animated the black tassels of his fez in direct ratio to the vivacity of the tempo. The flourish at the conclusion of the gavotte heightened the color of the Colonel's cheeks, and set the tassels of his fez bobbing until the blue flower quivered in ecstasy before the gray bird. "That," the gray bird seemed to be telling the blue flower, "is what I call the proper way to play a gavotte." The neighbors might close their windows, but inside the Colonel's house there was but one atmosphere, a warm, satisfied glow of mutual and general appreciation.

The concert always ran through the same succession, and ended with the same unending and comfortable glow resting upon both players. When they arose from their instruments, they carried their satisfaction before them to the glassed porch, and through it looked across the tiny garden to the water. The neighbors noting their appearance, opened windows as unobtrusively and with as fine delicacy as they had observed in the closing of them. So that when Martin emerged there was the same appearance of appreciative neighbors, the same friendly greeting and salutation that had greeted him on entering. And even as Martin knew nothing of windows being secretly closed, so the neighbors remained in the pleasant ignorance of that warmth and ease that came over Martin in the Colonel's house, for when he had reached the street it had vanished. He donned his gentile and delicate formality with his black hat at the Colonel's door, and in the little flagged path that led to the street, he drew up his gentle preciseness with his gloves.

The Cheerful Giver

By a gray wall the old tree leans,
Knee-deep in gamin branches,
And up its gnarled and knotty limbs
The vagrant woodbine scrambles.
Unpruned, unurtured, there it
stands,
Once a proud prince of well-tilled
lands.

Yet still it bravely greets the spring,
With flush of undimmed gladness,
No hint in that dawn-tinted bloom
Of listless age and sadness.
And still the benediction and bees
Come to its call, with birds and
breeze.

And still it brings to autumn's call
A sweet and golden treasure—
Not with its prime's rich opulence,
But with its benediction measure.
For blessings as in old time won
It holds its gaunt arms to the sun.
And so a largesse still it flings—
Wise as the sky above it—
The berry-pickers know its gold,
The nutting parties love its
And here one sings, as scanty fee,
A song to the brave old Apple
Tree!

MINNIE LEONA UPTON.

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NEW LONDON MAY GET TROPHY RACE

Four American Players From Paris Invade British Court

**Compete in English Squash Racquets Championship—
Entry List Reflects Gigantic Advance of the Game**

—Women to Compete for Title in January

SPECIAL FROM THE MOVIE BUREAU

LONDON.—The British international tennis tour, arranged for the 1927-28 British squash racquets season is the visit from Paris of a team of four American players, captained by the well-known star, R. S. Wright, who, so the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learned, an international tour of the same kind, led by A. C. Cawlet, M. P. (captain of the victorious English team in North America last season) will visit the United States in the near future.

America, a fact that is bound to militate against visitors to either country reproducing their best form without several days of practice. American courts are only three feet narrower than the English.

Miss Fenwick Titleholder

The game has become wonderfully popular, too, with women players, who this season will contest their particular title in the London tour for the first time it will be run as a "knock-

out tournament. The holder of the title was Miss Macpherson, who had defeated the majority of male players. Gazale's remark is more marked in "squash" than in any other ball and racket game played by both sexes. The ladies can reflect on their superiority over the men, who took the lead in the institution of a championship. They first played for a national title in 1921 when Miss Joyce Cave, a very hard-hitting player, was successful. The winners since then have been Miss Huntman in 1922, Miss N. Cavet (sister of Miss Joyce Cave) in 1923, Miss Cave again in 1924, and Miss O'Connell in 1925.

Two years after the first women's championship took place, the men followed suit. Capt. T. O. Jameson

younger generation in England, the championship appears to lie between Wright, J. E. Tomkinson, the present holder, and Captain Cazalet, champion in 1925. Now a few people would rate Cazalet as the first favorite since his well-known cricketer, was the first victor. The next season he retained his title, but in 1924-25 he did not compete and the honor passed to Macpherson. In the same year that he first won the championship, Macpherson, it may be recalled, was

appear and showing in the New World last spring. During the tour of the United States, the British team lost only one match in 25 played, defeated both Myles P. Baker, the United States champion, and W. Palmer Dixon, the titleholder of 1926. The singles match of the United States against the British team to victory, not only in the triangular international matches for the Lapham Trophy, but in all excepting the match of the United States.

There is hope for the 1927-28 championship reflects the gigantic advance of the game in post-war years, an advance which Cazalet attributes to the fact that the game has become compactness and the fact that it gives a player all the exercise he can want. In a remarkably short space of time.

Not the least factor in its success, however, is the fact that it is interesting. Shown by the Prince of Wales, himself a keen, successful player and regular competitor in the championship.

players—many first sixes—in Cazel's opinion, rather higher than that of the top-notchers in the United States. At the same time, the English devotees in Britain as it has in North America. All the same it is played more generally than one might expect. In the United States, for instance, and, in answer to the still rising demand, courts are coming into existence in all directions. Particularly noticeable at the moment is the British. Within the last year or two, the rules have been codified, court measurements have been standardized, and arrangements, to general satisfaction, but

There still remain to be solved satisfactorily problems of finding a consistent ball that meets all requirements. Various makes possess various strong points, but there has yet to be manufactured one that embodies them all. The court measurements, as well

Oklahoma Opens With a Victory

Victor Holt '28, tall center, gave Oklahoma the tipoff throughout most of the game and proved an important

1. Leonard, R. L. Boone, O. C. Drake
 2. Churchill, Quilon, I. E. Ashby
 3. Leonard, Stevens, R. L. Leonard, R. L.
 4. Barnes
 5. Holf, Niblack, C. J. Simpson
 6. Leonard, Noble, J. Myers, Pettibone
 7. Norris, Clumbertson, Birk, J. G.
 8. Score—University of Oklahoma 42,
 Drake University 24. Goals from field—
 1. Holf, 2. L. L. Leonard, Norris for Oklahoma,
 3. Holf, 4. Zvecek, 5. Simpson, 6. Holf,
 7. Norris, 8. Churchill, Quilon for Drake.
 9. Referee—H. W. Harkins.
 10. Impulse—George Rody, Fayette Cope-
 land.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
 LAWRENCE, Kan., Dec. 17.—The
 University of Kansas basketball five,
 after six years' champions of the Mis-
 souri Valley conference, will play their
 last night game by taking a 20-
 13 defeat at the hands of the
 Drake University Agricultural College.
 The opening game for both teams
 in Valley court circles this season.
 The game was played in the new
 gymnasium at Lawrence, Kan., and
 was the first of the season.

The reply of General Winans follows in part:

"In view of the statement in the letter of the President of the U. S. Naval Academy, that rejection of the eligibility feature by the U. S. Military Academy would be considered as an implied proposal and that the Naval Academy would be expected to schedule another game on Nov. 2, 1928, I conclude that the authorities of the U. S. Military Academy are released from the contract of October 29, 1928, and that the two academies mutually agreed to play another game on Nov. 2, 1929. The years of 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930 are hereby dropped from the record and to be necessary, I wish to assure you

for the second period gave Kansas State a substantial lead which the Crimson Sooners were unable to overcome. The summary:

KANSAS STATE	KANSAS
1st period, 0-0	1st period, 0-0
2nd period, 14-0	2nd period, 0-0
3rd period, 14-0	3rd period, 0-0
4th period, 14-0	4th period, 0-0
Total, 28-0	Total, 0-0

Linebacker c. Henderson was the star for the Sooners. He had a sack on quarterback c. Schmidt and a sack on running back c. Skradzki. The game was played at the University of Kansas 11. Goals were scored by c. Skradzki 2. The game was played at the University of Kansas 11. Goals were scored by c. Skradzki 2.

NEW YORKERS ARE MISMATCHED
RANKED, Dec. 17 (AP)—Leo Bourque, 27, of the New York Rangers, is the only American player in the National Hockey League who will be lost to his team for at least 10 days because of a knee injury.

NEW LONDON MAY GET TROPHY RACE

Thames River Offers Numerous Advantages for Speed-Boat Competition

Efforts are being made to hold the 1928 Gold Cup race, the blue-ribbon trophy in American speed-boat competition, on the Thames River at New London, about July 4, in accordance with the wishes of the Gold Cup Com-

Following the action of the board in favor of New London, the race committee of the Columbia Yacht Club of New York, to which organization the trophy has reverted through the decline of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club to carry on for another year, had a conference with the authorities of New London, and found that it would be possible not only to stage the big race on the Thames, but to secure a course that would be well protected, and particularly advantageous from a spectators' viewpoint.

The Columbia Yacht Club, therefore, announced its willingness to take over the handling of the race with the cooperation of the New London authorities, provided a sufficient number of entries are received by Jan. 1, 1928, to warrant holding the event.

Notifications Sent

Notification of such action has been sent to all speed-boat enthusiasts, owners and drivers, especially those who have been prominent in the sport. Including Bragg, Walbridge, Hoyt, Fisher, Wood, Greening, Ringle, Smith, Chrysler, Townsend, Cromwell.

Nobie, Lynn, Hucker, Dodge, Luiders, Lord, Law, Parkey, Johnson, Hill, George Crouch, Arthur Crouch, Rand, Bigelow, Vincent, Jay Smith, Savage and Mrs. Cromwell.

No better location for so important a motorboat event as the Gold Cup regatta could be found in the country than New London, as thousands who have witnessed Harvard and Yale races for more than 30 years will testify.

The two-mile stretch between the railroad bridge and the submarine base is broad, well protected from high winds, except those from the

North or south, which are infrequent, with a sluggish tidal flow and good anchorage for a large spectator fleet. Furthermore, there is very little drift-wood, the bane of the lightly built speedster, while the commercial traffic and naval movement is comparatively small and can be easily suspended during the racing.

Hills Afford Fine View

No matter how large and extensive a spectator fleet along the course may be, the high hills on either the New London or Groton shores will give thousands of spectators a fine view of the racing from a distance of about a

It is to be hoped that if the Gold Cup race finally goes to New London, the Contest Board and the Columbia Yacht Club will secure the services of F. V. Chappell, who has had charge of the college events on the Thames for nearly 30 years. Chappell was selected in 1899 by Yale, but when his voyage from that arm of the river to the river returned, he was to name a manager, asked Chappell to continue, and since then neither college has given thought to the business end of the event.

Under Chappell's direction the Thames has been surveyed and accurately marked with stakes on both

No Yacht Club Near

The reason that the New London authorities are willing that the Columbian Yacht Club of New York shall have charge of the Gold Cup race is that there is no yachting organization in or near the city. The lower part of the Thames has floated some of the largest yachting fleets that the world has ever seen, but other than a thrill once or twice a year, when a New York Yacht Club fleet arrives or sails or a group of slow-going cruisers depart for a race to Bermuda, there has never been anything like yacht-

New London, therefore, would welcome the chance of seeing something in competitive yachting and can probably give assurance of the co-operation of the navy and coast guard, while three or four shipyards, two lines of railroads, and one of the largest state docks in New England would give visiting powerboat yachtsmen every possible assistance. It is emphatically believed that the American Power-Boat Association will elect New London as the scene of the big event.

CALLAND TO COACH TROJAN BASKETBALL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—Leo B. Calland, U. S. C. '23, has been signed to a three-years contract by the University of Southern California to coach basketball, assist with football and handle intramural sports. The appointment of Calland comes as a welcome announcement to Trojan basketball backers, since their record in the

Atlantic Coast Conference during the last six years has not been all that might have been expected. While attending the Trojan institution Calland won three letters in football and two in basketball. He was captain of the Trojan eleven in 1922-23, when they represented the West in the New Year's game at Pasadena, Jan. 1, 1923, and scored a 14-to-3 victory over Pennsylvania State College.

J. D. Bruner '28 has been elected captain of the U. S. C. varsity basketball team for the year 1928. His election resulted in a unanimous vote.

Last spring the Trojan basketball team elected Morris L. Badgro captain,

ut this fall he decided to sign a professional football contract and did not return to college. Last year Badgro was regarded as the outstanding forward on the Pacific coast and he was high point scorer on the U. S. C. quintet. Bruner has played center for two years on the varsity and during his first year was captain of the Cardinal and Gold freshmen.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Dartmouth	42, M. I. T. 38.
New York	36, Columbia 18.
Lafayette	32, Princeton 14.
Pittsburgh	36, Chicago 26.
Springfield	25, Pratt Institute 9.

St. Stephens 44, Middlebury 23.
Crescent A. C. 28, St. Lawrence 28
W. Nassau 25, Bates 18.
St. Ambrose 25, Cornell 14.
Oklahoma 42, Drake 24.
Kansas State 28, Kansas 13.
Okla. A. & M. 54, Grinnell 43.
Washington 23, Nebraska 27.
Lawrence 27, Northwestern Col. 22.

BRITISH TENNIS STARS RATED
LONDON, Dec. 17 (AP)—British tennis
players are ranked in order by Hamilton
Pryor, secretary of the Tennis Referees
association as follows: E. R. Higgs;
C. Gregory, D. M. Greig, H. A. Aus-
ton, G. Crockett, J. H. Kingsley,
K. Lester, O. G. N. Turnbull, Ran-
dolph Lyckett, Nigel Sharp, O. P.

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+ 126	126	104	Rem-l'and 2 pf.
+ 75	75	53	Rem 7 5d pf.
+ 128	128	94 1/2	Republic Steel,
+ 28 1/2	28 1/2	23 1/2	7*Republic St pf.
+ 12	12	4	Ritchfield,
+ 12	12	4	Reynolds Ppr.
+ 28 1/2	28 1/2	7 1/2	Rossia rts
			Sales
			200
			10
			10400
			700
			9300
			11800
			13800
			12 1/2
			23 1/2
			28 1/2

The Peabody Trust Company of Boston			
10 Milk Street, Boston			
Net- Change	Yr. 1927		Div.
	High	Low	
+ 110	110	104	Company
+ 126	126	104	Rem-l'and 2 pf.
+ 75	75	53	Rem 7 5d pf.
+ 128	128	94 1/2	Republic Steel, 19400
+ 28 1/2	28 1/2	23 1/2	7*Republic St pf.
+ 12	12	4	Ritchfield, 9300
+ 12	12	4	Reynolds Ppr., 11800
+ 28 1/2	28 1/2	7 1/2	Rosaria rts 13800
+ 126	126	104	126
+ 75	75	53	75
+ 128	128	94 1/2	128
+ 28 1/2	28 1/2	23 1/2	28 1/2
+ 12	12	4	12
+ 12	12	4	12
+ 28 1/2	28 1/2	7 1/2	28 1/2
+ 126	126	104	126
+ 75	75	53	75
+ 128	128	94 1/2	128
+ 28 1/2	28 1/2	23 1/2	28 1/2
+ 12	12	4	12
+ 12	12	4	12
+ 28 1/2	28 1/2	7 1/2	28 1/2
+ 126	126	104	126
+ 75	75	53	75
+ 128	128	94 1/2	128
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+ 126	126	104	126
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+ 12	12	4	12
+ 12	12	4	12
+ 28 1/2	28 1/2	7 1/2	28 1/2
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+ 75	75	53	75
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+ 126	126	104	126
+ 75	75	53	75
+ 128	128	94 1/2	128
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+ 126	126	104	126
+ 75	75	53	75
+ 128	128	94 1/2	128
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+ 12	12	4	12
+ 28 1/2	28 1/2	7 1/2	28 1/2
+ 126	126	104	126
+ 75	75	53	75
+ 128	128	94 1/2	128
+ 28 1/2	28 1/2	23 1/2	28 1/2
+ 12	12	4	12
+ 12	12	4	12
+ 28 1/2	28 1/2	7 1/2	28 1/2
+ 126	126	104	126

[illegible]

112	8	4	So Ry cts	150	112
27 1/2	20 1/2		Spicer Co	1300	26
65 1/2	54	3 1/2	Stand Gas&E	14600	60 1/2
68 1/2	57 1/2	4	Stand Gas&E pf	800	63 1/2
			Stand rta	23900	1
104 1/2	70 1/2	5	Stand Milling	7400	102 1/2
103	54				

[illegible]

106	99	7	*Twin City pf...	10 104 1/2
87 1/2	43	4	Under Type	6890 68 1/2
126	120	6	Under Type pf...	90 125 1/2
134 1/2	38 1/2	...	Union Bag & P.	1300 49 1/2
134 1/2	38 1/2	...	Union Carbide...	34600 151 1/2
137 1/2	38 1/2	2	Union Oil Cal...	15800 45 1/2
137 1/2	38 1/2	2	Union Pac ...	8700 194 1/2
103 1/2	77	4	Union ...	6000 52 1/2
103 1/2	77	4	Union Tk Cal...	3600 123 1/2
150	36 1/2	7	*Uni Dwywood pf...	13500 42 1/2
150	113 1/2	4	Uni Fruit ...	13500 42 1/2

[illegible]

1	54	27	2	Ull Pt & Lt A.	4000	30
1	58	37	e3	Vanadium	\$1550	59
1	147	54	...	Van Raalte	200	8 1/2
1	54	...	7	Van Raalte pf.	250	44 1/2
1	111	87	7	Victor Talking	37100	54 1/2
2	153	71 1/2	...	Va-Car Ch	13700	102 1/2
2	48	26 1/2	...	Va-Car 6%	3500	45 1/2
2	81	73	...	Va-Car 7% pf.	500	80
4	51	36	...	Va Iron C&C	200	36
4	76	69 1/2	5	Va Iron C&C pf	60	69 1/2
4	39			

2	118 1/2	5	7	Vivandus	1986	22
2	90	18 1/2	7	Vulcan Det	170	29
2	58 1/2			Vulcan Det A	24	24 1/2
1	120	90		Vulcan Det pf.	90	92 1/2
1	81	31	40 1/2	Wabash	1200	26 1/2
1	201	76		Wabash pf.	1000	26 1/2
1	101	15	1 1/2	Waldford System	5280	20
1	24 1/2			Walworth Mfg.	1408	18 1/2
1	118 1/2	89 1/2		Warren Bros	118	118 1/2
1	36	32	17 1/2	Ward Bak	740	24 1/2
1	100 1/2	84	7	Ward Bak pf.	500	100 1/2
1	45	19		Warner Bros P.	1610	23 1/2
1	34	24 1/2		W. & C. Quinn	3290	34 1/2
1	180	65	et	Warren Bros	2200	173 1/2
1	17	45		Warren B lpt.	330	

1	75	17	..	Warren B Ipf rts	1290	18	1
1	78	18	..	Warren F&P ..	13500	21	1
1	103	61	..	Webber & Heil ..	1100	71	1
1	103	101	..	Welsh & Heil pf	400	103	1
1	101	101	..	West Penn Ex ..	200	1	1
1	110	97	..	* West Penn El A	20	101	1
1	112	102	..	* West Penn El pf	410	111	1
1	77	55	4	Wn Dairy A ..	1700	58	1
1	28	25	..	Wn Dairy B ..	2300	26	1
1	77	13	..	West Maryland	25000	52	1

76%	23%	West Md 2pr	1400	52%	5
47%	55	West Pacific	1600	37	3
109%	100%	West Pacific pf	1300	61	10
118	111	West Pn P 6%	200	109%	10
172	144%	West Pn 7%	280	117	11
50%	40	West Union	2100	171%	16
94%	87%	Westinghase	14000	94%	5
103%	62%	Westinghase El.	25500	91%	8
18%	11	Weston El In	480	13%	1
34%	30	Weston El In A	1600	31	3
130	27%	Wheel & LE	72	2	2
97	47%	Wheel & LE pf	200	77	7

2	1	White Eagle Co	4100	22	2
2	1	White Motor	27100	39	3
2	1	White Rk Spgs	5500	38	3
2	1	White Sea Mach	5400	43	3
2	1	White Sk of	50	5	3
2	1	Willis Overland	95300	131	1
2	1	Willis Over pf	2300	94	9
2	1	Wilson & Co	11300	134	1
2	1	Wilson & Co A	5100	22	2
2	1	Wilson & Co pf	1100	6	6
2	1	Woolworth	32500	165	1

61%	44	Worth Pump	3,280	94%
54%	37	Worth Pump	3,100	45%
94%	24%	Wright Aero	3,200	94%
83	7	Wright Aero	4,800	72%
94%	70%	Yale & Towne	2,000	94%
40	25	Yellow Truck	17,000	25%
99%	33%	Yellow Truck	11,000	31%
97%	80%	Yountstown	15,700	95%

*Ex-dividend. *Ex-rights. *Ex-stock dividend.
 in Part stock. c Plus stock. d Paid in
 extra. h Payable in stock. i Cash option. i Plus
 stock.

Total sales for week: \$3,926,700 shares

107	102	50%	30%	White Eagle O.	4150	25
117	119	23%	41%	*White Motor R.	27100	33
134	134	0%	52%	*White Rk Spgs	5500	33
159	159	0%	52%	Whi Sew Mach.	5400	42
176	176	0%	52%	Whi Sph Pkgs	1400	33
176	176	0%	52%	Willis Overland	95300	181
200	200	0%	87	Willis Over pt	2520	94
29	29	0%	17%	0	0	0
25	26	4%	32%	Wilson & Co A.	5106	27
35	35	0%	40%	Wilson & Co B.	1100	66
58	58	0%	117%	0	0	0
89	90	1%	46	Worth Pump	4286	33
100	100	0%	46	Worth Pump A	960	61
100	100	0%	54%	Worth Pump B	915	61
55	55	0%	37	Wright Aero	32900	94
55	55	0%	94%	Wright Aero	8400	72
82	82	0%	84%	Yale	17900	35
104	104	0%	40	Yale Truck	17900	35
43	43	0%	55%	Youngstown	15700	95
26	26	0%	97%	0	0	0
23	23	0%	0	0	0	0
9	9	10%	0	0	0	0
79	80	1%	0	0	0	0
1	1	100%	0	0	0	0
23	23	0%	0	0	0	0
23	23	0%	0	0	0	0

*Ex-dividend. *Ex-rights. *Exs-stock dividend in stock. *Part stock. *0-plus stock. *D paid in stock. *B Payable in stock: cash optional. 1 Plus stock.

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EDITORIALS

Seeking a Remedy for Crime

TO WHAT extent, if at all, is the federal form of the American Government, with its division of authority between locality and commonwealth, state and nation, responsible for the difficulty of crime detection in the United States? This question is posed by Edward Hale Bierstadt in Harper's Monthly Magazine for December. "There are thirty-six more chances of being held up and robbed in New York than in London, and in Chicago the chances are one hundred. The New York burglar has thirteen chances to one in his favor. In London the odds are ten to one against him." So writes Mr. Bierstadt.

The difficulty, however, is that these figures by no means make out a clear case for "national supervision and local control" of police forces in the United States. It is true that in most European countries there are single systems of police. In the United States, there are national, state, and municipal police forces. But it by no means follows that a single system of police in the United States would stem the commission of crime. "The passage of a federal statute which will unify and standardize our entire network of police systems," urged by Mr. Bierstadt, would raise serious constitutional difficulties. It would be objected to by local communities jealous of "home rule." Certainly police administration should be more and more divorced from politics. Likewise greater efforts should be made to secure better qualified persons for the different forces, particularly in the cadres of detectives. Perhaps federal support of education in methods of crime detection and police administration should be seriously considered. The United States, in this respect, lags far behind England or Germany. But it is not clear that the detection of crime would be more efficient under a national police system, and it is certain that such unification would raise other problems of a very serious nature.

One difficulty with discussions of the whole question of crime is the paucity of adequate, accurate information. Mr. Bierstadt's comparison of New York and London is striking, but it does not disclose the detailed statistics on which it rests. Such statistics are difficult to obtain in any comparable form. The Census Bureau at Washington has recently reported that from 1910 to 1923 criminality punished by imprisonment has lessened by 37 per cent. There are, however, no trustworthy statistics on the volume of crime in the United States—that is, the reports of offenses made to the police. Such reports are unreliable. There is therefore no real measure of crime, and statistical comparisons become dangerous.

But if information is inadequate in respect of certainty of detection, it is equally unsatisfactory in respect of certainty of conviction. Until 1921 hardly any attempt was made to interpret what statistical data were available on the number of crimes committed in the United States and on the administration of criminal justice. Of the arrests that take place and the prosecutions that are begun, how many are disposed of by the police, eliminated in a preliminary hearing, dismissed by the grand jury, eliminated in a trial court, and eliminated after sentence, by suspension of sentence or appeal? How many result in convictions? Do these percentages differ for different cities? Is there variation between urban and rural districts? Is the administration of criminal justice lax in respect of particular offenses? Is there a correlation between effectiveness or laxness and the predominant sentiment of the community that particular offenders should or should not be punished?

Answers to these questions are in process of being given. The Survey of Criminal Justice in Cleveland led the way in 1921. The Missouri Crime Survey has been published this year. Important work has been done on the criminal statistics of Baltimore, of Georgia, and Illinois. Only a few weeks ago the New York Crime Commission published "A Statistical Analysis of the Criminal Cases in the Courts of the State of New York for the year 1925." Soon it will be the case that legislatures, when they attempt procedural reforms, will not have to guess as to the seriousness of the evils to be remedied or as to the improvements which can be hoped for. As statistics are more carefully kept, their interpretation can be refined. It will be possible to have exact knowledge on the connection between crime and literacy, race, occupation, social conditions, the economic system, and the national temper. Such studies will indicate the roads toward progress.

Mr. Stimson's New Post

NO DOUBT it will be agreed that the decision of President Coolidge to appoint Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War in the Taft Cabinet, to succeed Leonard Wood as Governor-General of the Philippines, is at least a tacit endorsement of the administrative policies which the former incumbent pursued. Therefore it is probable that the appointment will be disappointing to those Filipino politicians who have insisted that more complete autonomy should be granted to the islands. The action of the President in selecting Mr. Stimson for the post is generally regarded as being confirmatory of the view that the power and authority of the Governor-General must be strengthened, rather than weakened, if the United States is to accept the responsibilities which continued possession of the islands implies.

But there may be discovered in the appointment of a civilian to this office of administrator of a department of the War Office a determination more effectively to separate the position from military influences. Secretary Davis, of the War Department, himself a civilian, in conformance to the requirement that only civilians may serve in that capacity or as Secretary of the Navy, is said to have recommended the choice which has been made.

The new Governor-General will enter upon the discharge of his duties well equipped by experience and observation. His appointment, like that of Ambassador Morrow, who was

recently assigned to Mexico, has no particular political significance when viewed from the standpoint of partisan advantage. Both Democratic and Republican members of the Senate are said to be enthusiastic in their approval of the choice made by the President.

Important questions, political and economic, remain to be dealt with upon Mr. Stimson's arrival in Manila. With many of these he is already familiar through a study made a year ago when he visited General Wood. It may be said of him that he combines, in the way of qualifications, the genius of diplomacy with the experience of a highly specialized training in administrative affairs.

Brazil, Where Rubber Comes From

WHEN Henry Ford makes the announcement that he has acquired some 3,700,000 acres of land in Brazil for the production of crude rubber, this may be taken to mean also that, in an effort to supply his own needs, the Detroit motor magnate actually places at the disposal of his competitors in business a large quantity of this raw material which enters so intimately into the manufacture of automobiles and other articles. The future, therefore, may see rubber ranging itself with other large American industries as an invaluable asset.

In his usual unique manner when it comes to doing things on a big scale, Mr. Ford now takes the initiative with regard to utilizing the large and fertile region in the State of Para for rubber development. Since the United States consumes about 80 per cent of the world's rubber, and owns less than 4 per cent of producing plantations, it is not to be wondered that the Ford concession in the eyes of American consumers takes on an importance of the first magnitude.

Not only did the Ford organization in a preliminary investigation of the Brazil territory find the land exceptionally well suited for rubber cultivation, but the United States Government, some years ago, had a commission undertake a similar survey, with the result that it rendered a report on the situation that was most favorable to plantation development, especially since cheap labor was readily available.

In case only half of the Para area is planted in rubber, with a yield of about 500 pounds to the acre, the annual production should be between 350,000 and 400,000 long tons. As the consumption of manufacturers in the United States in 1926 totaled 354,461 long tons, the anticipated Ford contribution of rubber from Brazil appears to measure up pretty closely with the future demand for this commodity in the United States. The country along the Tapajos River, which cuts through the Ford concession, is rich in other natural resources, such as Brazil nuts and valuable hardwoods. It is therefore expected that a considerable revenue will be obtained from these products when put to commercial use.

Bearing in a measure on rubber as a whole, the industry at the present time is considerably interested in the announcement that more than \$200,000,000 has been saved in equipment through a new vulcanizing process, cutting down the time by two-thirds. In an address before the American Chemical Society in Boston, W. W. Evans, a leading engineer, stated that chemical research had proved one of the largest contributing factors in the rubber industry.

Both in the domain of rubber planting and production, and in further research work with regard to the utilization of the raw material, the American initiative is coming to the fore. There is no reason, of course, why those countries heretofore holding a preponderant position as regards crude rubber production should not continue to be big factors. But the use of rubber is so universal that more and more it becomes necessary to extend plantation operations, and when Henry Ford puts his financial assets at the disposal of rubber development in Brazil the right results can hardly fail to follow an investment of such great promise.

The Old Diplomacy Showing Itself

CAREFUL attention should be paid by all lovers of peace to the tendency that has manifested itself in favor of a reversion to the old methods of diplomacy. In Europe this reversion is characterized by the good faith of some of the parties to the combinations that are being formed. It is impossible, for example, to doubt the sincerity of Aristide Briand, who has signed a pact with Yugoslavia—a pact which merely asserts the friendship of his country and of Yugoslavia. At first sight nothing could appear to be more harmless. But even the best intentions are not always sufficient; the implications of separate pacts such as have become common of recent years should be thought out.

Indeed, in this case, they are obvious enough. The Franco-Yugoslavian Pact, innocuous as it appeared to be, immediately provoked a counter-pact between Italy and Albania. There are hints that further arrangements may be entered into at an early date. Now, while it would be altogether wrong to dramatize the opposition of France and Yugoslavia on the one hand, and Italy and Albania on the other, it is clear that there is something which is to be deprecated in the making of such treaties.

The original idea of the League of Nations was that Geneva should centralize and control a great comprehensive union of peoples. This idea was the exact opposite of the pre-war conception. In the pre-war days, the diplomatic efforts of the different countries were directed toward the conclusion of alliances, and these alliances were always potentially against other alliances. There was a system of hostile groupings. That system, which divided Europe into armed camps, was, beyond dispute, altogether undesirable, and eventually it resulted in a formidable clash. The purpose of the League has been to substitute for these particular alliances an immense general alliance.

Moreover, most of the particular alliances, which result in perilous diplomatic crystallizations, are based upon the preservation of the status quo. One has only to read Articles 19 and 20 of the Covenant to see that members of the League who pledge themselves in all circumstances to maintain the status quo are in contradiction with themselves. They, as members of the League, have solemnly admitted that

a revision of treaties is at least theoretically possible. They have undertaken to reconsider, from time to time, treaties which may become inapplicable, and to study international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world. They have consented to the abrogation of all obligations which are inconsistent with these clauses of the Covenant.

These clauses cannot be ignored. They have indeed been held up by some of the peacemakers themselves as the excuse of possible mistakes in the 1919 treaties. They have been represented as the antidote. Now it may well be that agitation for a revision of the 1919 treaties would be premature and mischievous. It may well be that it is better to remain silent for the present. But the hypothesis of a revision nevertheless is affirmed by the Covenant.

The League is in its infancy, and cannot be expected to solve every problem, nor to reshape the world in a few years. One thing, however, is vital: it is perhaps more vital than disarmament; that thing is the repudiation of pacts which divide Europe into separate camps. There is, probably, nothing in the international sphere of greater importance; it is virtually impossible to lay too much stress on the inadvisability of special friendships which, in present conditions, are necessarily regarded with suspicion, and are consequently apt to turn into special enmities. What is primarily needed is that recognition of the foundational brotherhood of men which will of itself bind men together without the necessity of treaties.

Calling Big Music in Question

FROM big to little, music is tending remarkably of late away from noise to comparative quiet. From full sonority of chorus and orchestra to a few phrases on an instrument of strings and a chord or two struck at the keyboard, it lacks but a scrape and a tap of being lost in silence. Cyclorama to thumb-nail sketch, the tone-picture is within a dab of disappearing. The modern temper expresses itself not through the works of Gustav Mahler, but through those of Anton Webern; not through the "Symphony of the Thousand," which demands a whole evening for performance, but through "Three Small Pieces" for violoncello and piano, which requires only two or three minutes.

No doubt the change both denies and asserts something; denies that civilization in a mechanical age is more complex than in any other, and asserts that art completes itself when laws of line, form, shading and color are satisfied, regardless of dimension or duration. Before Webern, Stravinsky called big music in question with his "Three Pieces" for string quartet; and even if he acted unintentionally, he caused an awakening. He made other composers see that their zeal for magnificence was after all an infatuation, corresponding to no sentiment in the popular heart. Before him, Debussy was writing small, but from the novelty and difficulty, perhaps, of his harmonic method as much as from actual inclination. He used a canvas of moderate size in the "Faun." Still he was rather necessarily of the Berlioz and Chabrier habit; and he went big when his subjects released and excused him, as in "Iberia."

Under the procedure of the earlier decades of the nineteenth century, music was large or small according to circumstances. The so-called program decided the matter. Beethoven wanted a grand tonal plan for giving utterance to his notions about the brotherhood of man; Liszt needed uncommon scope for a symphonic treatment of the legend of Faust. But in the eighties and nineties and in the first decade of the twentieth century, bigness became desirable for its own sake. Hence Brahms and Strauss, who, however, kept within reason. Hence Bruckner and Mahler, who broke all bounds.

Stravinsky's "Three Pieces" probably stand for nothing but a composer's determination at self-reform. Webern's "Three Small Pieces," quite otherwise, seem to represent a protest against musical bigness wherever practiced. To a ridiculous degree, admittedly, they overdo the little. No audience can hear the pianist touch off the few notes of introduction and the violoncelloist bow the fragment of recitative that constitute the last "movement" of the work, without amusement; nor can it listen, either, without conviction.

Random Ramblings

It has been found that a market basket of food costing \$1 in Philadelphia can be bought for 70 cents in Paris, 90 in Rome, 80 in Vienna, 75 in Stockholm and Berlin, 73 in London, 70 in Brussels, and 60 in Amsterdam. It's hard to beat the Dutch.

President Coolidge is quoted as saying that after his term expires he will return to Vermont and whittle for a year or two. Still following the Coolidge economy program by cutting down here and there?

A photograph so small that it is just on the verge of invisibility is being exhibited in London. The ideal camera for newspaper men, is perhaps the thought of many who dislike publicity.

The legislative proposal intended to benefit a certain section of the public often shows up as a short measure when gauged by the yardstick of the greatest good for the greatest number.

Colonel Lindbergh did not have to carry as much of a load as a Mexican trip as he did on his New York to Paris flight, as it was not necessary for him to take any letters of introduction.

With the possibility of airplanes soon being within the reach of everybody, it will become increasingly possible to air one's views without interruption.

It would be natural for those who favor Mr. Hoover for the Presidency to point out that the complex governmental machinery of today needs an engineer.

It has been said that there are two sides to the prohibition question, but in the slang of the youth of today, one side "is all wet."

Names given to new shades that will prevail in spring apparel include "grasshopper." This should be suitable for jumpers.

Of course, "we" did it.

Archibald Contributes

"ARCHIE is in the study!" confided my sister mysteriously on my arrival for the week-end at my brother-in-law's country home in Sussex. Just why the small room overlooking the tennis lawn is called "the study" has never been disclosed to me. Its furnishings consist mainly of a desk, a few chairs, sundry tennis racquets and cricket bats, and two or three books which always possess the guilty look of having strayed from the library farther along the hall. Archibald certainly studies the cricket scores in the morning paper sometimes in "the study," but that fact alone could hardly account for its bookish appellation.

"In the study? Not preparing another speech?" I said. "No, he is engaged in literary pursuits!" announced my sister in an awed whisper, "and I fancy he needs your help." Then she gave a convulsive giggle and disappeared. I opened the door of the study to discover Archibald at his desk busily engaged with pencil and pad. A few score of penciled sheets, some crumpled, some torn, littered the floor round about. He looked up with a perplexed expression as I entered.

"I say, old chap," he said, "would you say 'The setting sun sank slowly into the sea,' or 'sunk slowly into the sea'?"

"It would depend somewhat upon the—er—context," I replied, sinking slowly into a seat.

"There isn't any context yet," said Archibald, "that's the opening sentence."

"Well, what's the sibilant sentence about? If I were not opposed to punning, I might term it a splendid start of an essay."

"It's going to be a short story," replied Archibald, rather defiantly. "Not a bad opening sentence, I think."

"Well, I said, slowly, 'if you ask my opinion—'"

"I didn't," interrupted Archibald, "but I'm willing to listen."

"The sentence," I said portentously, "is not only sibilant but redundant. The setting sun always sinks, and to human vision it has never been known to sink any way but slowly. On the other hand, as a statement of fact, the sentence is misleading, ignorantly no doubt, but still grossly misleading. Notwithstanding appearances, the sun never really sinks into the sea. Imagine the splash it would make, being red-hot! No, Galileo and the rest of us accurate thinkers are agreed that—"

Just then a crumpled wand containing the sibilant sentence smote me on the chin.

"Agreed!" cried Archibald, laughing. "I'll admit that the joyful old sun was setting, and let it go at that. But, seriously, old chap, I've got to turn out something for the Vicar's Parish Magazine which he publishes every quarter, and it goes to press next week. He telephoned yesterday and reminded me of my promise. I've got a frightfully good plot for a short story, but somehow it seems to hang fire, I can't get it started."

"Have you ever written a short story?" I asked.

"No, but I've read a good few in my time."

"Excellent! And you've got a pencil, paper and plot! What more is necessary? By the way, what is the plot?"

"Why, it's about a man named—er—Winklestein, who is a farmer—"

"Wait a moment," I said, "the name doesn't seem to synchronize with the vocation. As a clothier, yes, but I leave it to you, would Winklestein as a farmer be literally convincing?"

"Oh, well," replied Archibald, dismissing the point with a wave of his hand, "I'll call him Blobs. Blobs is a noble chap, a tiller of the soil, but intellectually far above the ordinary farmer. Young, tall, handsome, fearless, the soul of honor, he—"

"Just a moment; if this gentleman is the hero, will the name 'Blobs' appeal to the average—er—feminine reader?"

"Will you kindly understand, old chap, that the name of the farmer will be decided later, but if you like I'll call him Jones for the time being. There's many a hero named Jones, I'm sure."

"Oh, quite," I murmured.

"You see, Jones being the soul of honor and silling the soil—er—tilling the soil—er—soil all day, fails to realize that Apfelbaum will not keep his promise to lift the mortgage when due, and consequently when Elspeth, his daughter—"

"Whose daughter?" I asked.

"Why, Winklestein's—I mean, Jones's—no, Apfelbaum's. You see, Apfelbaum has a daughter, but Jones doesn't know it. If he did, the mortgage, which by the way, is not good because it is forged, this mortgage would never have been foreclosed. But Jones, being the soul of honor—"

"And tilling the soil," I said.

"Exactly! Now you see, of course, the difficulty in which he is placed. He couldn't pay off the mortgage—"

"Who couldn't?"

"Why, Jones."

"Oh, I thought it was Apfelbaum's mortgage."

"It was originally, but of course Perkins discovered the forgery. I'm afraid you haven't listened very closely."

"Sorry to be so dense, but—er—would you mind telling me who Perkins is?"

"The man from Scotland Yard who is investigating the mortgage. You see, the whole plot revolves around the secret of the 'Seven Acres.' By the way, that's the name of the story—I don't think I mentioned that."

"Not that I've noticed. But, Archibald, doesn't it strike you that this story is going to be—er—a trifle too thrilling for a Parish Magazine? Mind you, I don't want to appear supercilious, but will the Vicar—"

Archibald looked a trifle nonplussed, and tapped the desk with his pencil.

"I hadn't thought of that. Now you mention it, the story might seem somewhat out of place sandwiched between the report of a mothers' meeting and the latest news about the repairs to the organ. But what can I do? I've got to write something."

"It appears that you have been writing a few something," I said, pointing to the penciled sheets littering the floor.

"More opening sentences," replied Archibald. "It is my theory that every short story should be started by a more or less descriptive sentence, something to grip the attention and create—er—an atmosphere, if you follow me."

"Quite; but just what had the slowly setting sun to do with the troubles of Jones and Apfelbaum?" I asked, picking up some of the discarded sheets.

"Not a thing; but as a starting sentence. I've read worse, what?" replied Archibald. I did not reply, for with considerable surprise I was reading sentences from the penciled sheets:

The tinted leaves sank slowly to their wintry bed. The western sky crimson barred upon a cloth of gold. Migrant birds swept athwart the cloudless blue. The high of summer stirred the leafless branches in a soft farewell.

"Why, my dear Archibald, you are a poet!" I exclaimed. "Nonsense," said Archibald, "they are only 'try-out' starts for the story."

"Well, there is poetry in them, why not dig it out? As a rule, a Parish Magazine welcomes vagrant verse with open arms—ask the Vicar."

"But I've never made a rhyme in my life," said Archibald.

"You don't have to rhyme free verse."

"What is free verse?"

"The name defines it. You take a beautiful thought, clothe it with words, discard rhyme, meter, iambs, in fact everything but the capital letter at the beginning of each sentence. There's freedom for you! And the Vicar waits, what?"

Archibald shook his head dubiously, but gathered up the discarded sheets as the call for lunch interrupted our literary pursuits. After lunch, he locked himself in his study, emerging only several hours later with rumpled hair and

vacant eye. Mrs. Archibald was rather concerned at first, but became reassured when she saw that his appetite was not affected.

During the rest of my visit, Archibald abandoned the study for the open air; I heard no more about his promise to the Vicar, and on my return to London the episode of the short story soon passed from my memory. Then, one day, Archibald dropped in at my chambers.

A tinge of sombreness obscured the usual cheerful expression of his countenance. With something akin to a sigh, he handed me a copy of the Vicar's Parish Magazine. On the first page, featured by itself, was a poem by "Archibald Plumpton." It read as follows:

TOMATOES

The setting sun sinks slowly, slowly—
Crimson barred, a cloth of gold
Hangs on the blue—
Migrant birds athwart the painted scene
Sweep silently—
Tinted leaves seek their wintry bed
Urged by the passing summer's star.
But e'en as the night aspires the sign,
So I wait.

I read it twice, then looked at Archibald in puzzled amazement. "Why in the world did you call it 'Tomatoes'?" I asked.

"I didn't," replied Archibald, wearily. "I wrote it 'Tomorrow,' but you know what my handwriting is. The printer, and I presume the Vicar, read it 'Tomatoes.'"

"But why 'Tomorrow'? And what is it you are waiting for at the end?"

"I haven't the remotest idea, old chap. My theory about poetry is that you don't want to be too explicit. Serve it with the sauce of mystery and make 'em think," replied the poet, rousing from his somber apathy. "Am I right?"

"Well, I rather think your tomato sauce will have its effect," I chuckled.

"It has already," said Archibald. "I've had seven letters from the surrounding parish. Each mentions the 'subtle charm' of the poem, except the Vicar's; he alludes to its 'sublime humor.' Rather good, what? And the editor of the Pudding Clarion has asked me to contribute a poem in honor of Farmer Griggs, who celebrates his one hundredth birthday next week."

"And you have promised?"

"Well—er—not exactly promised, I only said I would—er—the fact is, Griggs is not a poetic inspiration, if you follow me. He keeps pigs and spends most of his time at Ye Ancient Inn of Ye Spotted Dog swanking about his age. Claims to have fought at the Battle of Waterloo, and the more he talks the further back he remembers. Griggs, to my mind, does not lend himself to free verse, still, the editor expects—er—do you think it would be possible to—er—you see, old chap, you pushed me into the public eye, as it were, and—"

"Archibald," I exclaimed, "my push was a mere touch, it was the poetic force within that launched you! But, in the words of Mrs. Mawber, 'I will never desert you!' Here is a pencil and pad. Carlyle calls poetry 'Musical Thought.' Let us sing about Griggs, Griggs who won the Battle of Waterloo! Griggs, why the name sets itself to music. Think how it rhymes with his vocation. What shall we call the Griggs epic? It must not be too explicit—the sauce of mystery, remember!"

"Roses," said Archibald, grinning, as he took up his pencil, "we will call it 'Roses.'" B. F.

Notes From Geneva

GENEVA

THE Swiss Government has recently put up the tariff on automobiles, and there was a great rush to get cars into the country before the increased duty was put on. Indeed, importation of foreign cars trebled its monthly average in this way, so that there are enough foreign cars in Switzerland for the next three months. On the other hand, the Swiss have lowered tariffs in other directions lately. Thus the duty on handkerchiefs, for the manufacture of which Switzerland is famous, has been reduced, and the tax on imported books has been brought down from five to three francs, according to weight. The duty on sulphate of copper has also been lowered in the interest of agriculture. But the automobilist in Switzerland has been left inconsolable, for in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he does not seem to want to buy a Swiss car, but one of American, French or Italian make, and now if he desires such a car he will have to pay considerably more for it, and he will have less to spend on his handkerchiefs. Moreover, the Swiss do not take kindly to mass production, and it will be therefore very difficult for them to turn out a cheap car. This tax on automobiles will certainly not benefit Swiss trade.

After the Polish inscription of 1863 a number of Polish exiles came to Switzerland and founded a national Polish museum in the Chateau de Rapperswil near Zurich. This museum, which was intended to keep alive the idea of Polish independence, has now been transformed into a symbol of the liberation of Poland. The former collection of objects which represented the past history of Poland has been transferred to Poland, and the castle of Rapperswil is to be devoted to a museum representing the development of Poland as it exists today, the idea being to give some indication of its industrial, artistic and intellectual activities. The column which commemorates the struggle of Poland for its independence and which inspired the idea of the foundation of the museum will be left. The former collection was a very remarkable one, for it contained a library of 92,000 volumes, 5000 manuscripts, and 20,000 engravings, and a famous collection of pictures.

The Council for the Rights of Jewish Minorities, which was recently appointed at a conference held in Zurich, has established its headquarters at Geneva. The purpose of the new bureau is to gather information and study the problems affecting minorities in eastern European countries, and as occasion requires, to make such representations to the League of Nations and other authorities as will insure the application of the treaty guarantees for the protection of minorities. The United States has, of course, no minority problem of its own, but the American Jewish Congress and other Jewish organizations in the United States, wishing to be of service to those of their brethren in countries which still have to solve problems of political adjustment, appointed three of their compatriots to the executive committee of the council, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Bernard G. Richards, and Benjamin W. Titman.

The October figures for Swiss exports and imports show a marked improvement on the previous month, and as Swiss trade affords a good register of the economic activities of France, Germany and Italy, this is an encouraging sign of a general improvement in the economic situation in Europe. Imports, as usual, are considerably more than exports; but that does not mean that the balance of trade is against Switzerland, for a considerable percentage of Swiss imports are paid by services rendered in banking and insurance and the carriage of goods across Switzerland. Of the total exports in October, valued at 188,000,000 francs, 21,000,000 francs' worth were sent to the United States, as compared with 18,000,000 francs' worth in September. At the same time there has been a marked decline in Swiss trade with South American states, while fewer American exports are being sent to Switzerland. Nor is Great Britain such a good customer of Switzerland as she once was, owing to the fact that the exchange of goods between the two countries is rendered more difficult by the British tariff on watches, clocks, musical instruments, chemicals and lace. It is Germany which is now the best market for Swiss goods, and this is largely due to the commercial treaty which has knocked a few bricks off the tariff wall between the two countries.